CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 144 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorported in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th June	23rd June
S/S Saigon Maru	H. Megura	1st July	15th July
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th ,,	13th July
S/S Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd Aug

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
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Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Asita Maru	Y. Kotori	3,817	June 8th ,,	June 20th ,,
Yoshoshi Maru	T. Mori	3,938	4th ,,	20th ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu	4,352	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	4,074	12th ,,	27th ,,
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	3,829	27th ,, July	5th ,,
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	4th ,,	11th ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th ,,	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	12th ,,	27th ,, Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th ,, Aug.	10th ,,
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei.	6,037	10th	25th ,,

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
27th June	KHYBER†	9,914
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR †	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA*..	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA*	15 825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† MALVA
†MARKUNDA
MOREA.
NALDERA
KHYBER
KASHGAR
MACEDONIA
•Through Steamers from Australia
†Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

About 27th July	KANDALA ..	8 246
24th August.	MANTOLA ..	8 963
21st Sept.	MARK RA ..	8 235
5th October	DOM LA ..	8 441
19th ,,	MARGHA ..	8 258

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

3rd June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	ICILIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	NALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Doncola"
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA	..	10'911
28th July	NALDERA	..	15,825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	10,902
6th October	NARKUNDA	..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922		Karachi & P'Gulf.
22 June	BANKURA	noon.
23 ,,	VARALA	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
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P. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,12,5[illegible]
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ... Rs. 2,52,50,[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,00,12,5[illegible]

Sir D J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

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General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital .....F. 60,000,000 about £[illegible]
Paid-up Capital .....F. 55,000,000 ,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund .....F. 47,750,000 ,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD-AGENCY at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	
Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorontalo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA. Bombay and Calcutta.
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Correspondents in every part of the World.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learat on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
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Agent.

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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
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4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
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WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

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Speedy settlement of claims.

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Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,6[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,27
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

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Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soeraballa
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal,
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
Palembang	Welteverden.

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BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agent.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LD

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT, CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,,	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

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BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.,
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES, CHIEFS JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

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On FRIDAY, the 23rd June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Shah Khengar Valchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kekhushru Mancherji Hiramaneck:—

7 Gold enamelled figures of horse, tiger and camel, etc., set with diamonds.
1 Small gold box set with diamonds.
1 Gold enamelled kankavati with tray set with diamonds, and 1 marble box.
2 Armlets set with diamonds, 1 diamond necklace, gold ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, 41 strings of beautiful beads.
One big lot of gold enamelled works of sorts and sizes.
The above will be on view from Thursday.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES PRINTS 1 BALE PRINT FENTS AND 4 BALES GAGRA PRINTS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & Co, Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dadiba Bhagwandas and Co. of Chikal gulli M. J. Market.

4 Bales coloured ground muslin prints each of 100 pcs. of 44 In by 27 yards.
1 Bales Do. of 44 pcs.
1 Bale Coloured ground muslin prints of 215 lbs. Fents.
4 Bales Gagra Prints single Border each of 60 pcs 32 In.
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES RING RABBETH, BOBBINS, 5 CASES CONICAL, 1 CASE SLUBBING, 1 CASE ROVING, 2 CASES DOUBLING BOBBINS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of the concerned:—

9 cases Ring Rabbeth Robbins 5 ins. lift, single brass shield Wilson Bros' make.
5 cases Conical Wadia Pirn 5 ins., lift Brass shield varnished Wilson Bros.
1 case slubbing 10 ins. by 1½ ins., by ¾ ins., Wilson Bros.
1 case Roving 7 ins. by 1½ ins. by ¾ ins. Wilson Bros.
2 cases doubling Bobbins 5 ins. lift Wilson Bros.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES MOHAIR LINING.

On Wednesday the 21st day of June 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs J. S. Mody & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms sext to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of the Office Concerned and on acount and at the risk of Ahmed Abdul Sattar of Jackaria Musjid, Bombay.

Ex S. S. "City of Chester."

M P/Cable 49/7024.—Nos. 2/3 eq. 2 cases each 20 pieces Mohair Lining 54" 2549 3/8 yds.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 CASES MARBLES.

On Wednesday the 21st day of June 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs J. S. Mody & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort by order of the Office Concerned and on account and at the risk of the Concerned.

K. S. S BARENFELS.

M & N 101-200—100 cases marbles each case containing 100 boxes each box containing 50 pieces.

M & N 201/210—10 cases marbles each case containing 100 boxes each box containing 50 pieces.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within six days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

186, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE JUNCTION OF PRINCESS ST. AND KALBADEVI ROAD AND PICQUET ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Hajee Hassam Noorani and with the consent of the Banks concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 1st July next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1, FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with building thereon situate at the Junction of Lohar Chawl, now called Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 1135, New No. 6361, Old Survey No. 1139, New Survey No. 1/1780, and Municipal C. Ward No. 385, Street No. 71 to 79, 63 to 67 and 266 and 267, and containing by admeasurement 223.49 sq. yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the house now or formerly of Sadanand Laxmanji, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the Princess Street formerly called Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter described under Lot No. 2.

LOT NO. 2.—FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building standing thereon, situate on the North side of Picquet Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 132, New No. 1075, Old Survey No. 9/1190, and New Survey No. 2/1780, and containing by admeasurement 211½ square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the East by the property now or formerly of Cassum Mitha, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter Secondly described, on or towards the North by the house now or formerly of Sadanand Laxmanji, and on or towards the South by the Picquet Road aforesaid, and which said premises along with the premises hereinafter Secondly described bear Municipal C. Ward No. 915, Street Nos. 53 to 61.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land held under a lease dated the 7th day of February, 1862, and made between Mullapa Sadrappa of the one part and Morarji Naran of the other part, admeasuring 38 1/9 square yards or thereabouts with the building thereon situated on the North side of Picquet Road in the City and Registration of Sub-District of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 2/1780 and bounded on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore described under Lot No. 1 on or towards the South and the West by Picquet Road aforesaid, and on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, Fort, valuable house hold furniture such as dining tables, chairs, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, almyrahs, chest of drawers Bedsteads, writing tables, book cases reclining sofas, tables, teapoys, etc., etc., property of European gentlemen. The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 20th June 1922.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 515, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.
Post card ..... Half anna.

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WANTED—An experienced TIME-KEEPER for a large local. Printing Press for Night duty. Apply stating qualification and salary expected to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—GUARANTEED COAL BROKERS for its sale and purchase on salary and commission. Only experts need apply to Box No. 8183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4089

WANTED—A LECTURER in Philosophy (Lodgic) knowledge of Sanskrit is necessary, only those who are well qualified to teach need apply. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, Principal, National College, Bombay 7.
A R4091

WANTED—GODOWN KEEPER for European Import Firm. Must have had previous experience in godown work, and be able to speak Mahratti, Hindusthani and English. Security required Rs. 2,000. Apply with references to Box No. 8178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A & R4063

WANTED for a Calcutta Firm, a few AGENTS to sell Jharia and Raneegunge coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. plus 2 per cent commission. None need apply who cannot furnish cash security of Rs. 500. Please apply either Post Box 2362 CALCUTTA or to Mr. Maitra C/o The Post Master, "DELHI."
A R4057

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. RAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—A few qualified CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month to work in the forests of Central Provinces and Berar. Applicants must have some experience of Forest or Zemindari work, and be able to keep accounts in English. They must be of robust constitution and not afraid to live and work in the forests. They will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 250. The posts are probationary for six months only subject to confirmation afterwards, and provided the qualifications are satisfactory, will be reserved for those who will send the security with their applications. The security of the unsuccessful candidates will be returned in full. Apply before the 30th June, 1922, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to the MANAGER, Forests Products Ltd., CAWNPORE.
A C13361

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for high class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3637.
C R4018

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET—Large and small godowns 20 feet high on 3,000 square yards suitable for matches, large iron wares and lubricating oil. Apply near Mazagon Police Court at Nesbit Hall.
C R4061

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING at BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 485, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-16, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C M5489

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road, close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated. Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUILDING PLOTS measuring about 100 by 100ft. formed out of our ancestor-land of Monja Lendhra on the Ambazari Road behind Maharajbag. For particulars apply or enquire in our office, B. V. BUTY, Bankers, Sitabuldi, NAGPUR.
G C13326

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Frt. extra. Half advance. POPULAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4038

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE.—Brand New Grey Wipders, Drum Winders, Drum cone Winders for Mills and Hosiery Factory for ready delivery. Apply to:—POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO., 80, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Post Box No. 273 BOMBAY.
K R13435

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Just RE-OPENED. Enrolments proceeding Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4030

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches up students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE.
M R3999

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M R13185

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ENGLISH MOSQUITO NETTING UNBLEACHED.

GREATLY REDUCED WHOLESALE prices to clear, as owner is going home. Apply PROPRIETRESS. Ranchi Hotel, Ranchi.
N R4056

"B.S.A." 12 BORE HAMMERLESS SHOT GUN with straight or half pistol grip stock with cleaning rod and canvas case. Carriage paid Rs. 200 cash, Rs. 275 credit. Stevens single Barreled Hammerless Ejector Shot Gun 12 Bore, cash Rs. 75, credit Rs. 85. Credit to Gazetted Civil and Commissioned Military Officers. License with orders. SULEMAN OMER & CO., KARACHI.
N C13373

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

REQUIRED—A TELEPHONE will pay premium. Write Box No. 8184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R4092

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1210 of the New Moffisule Co. Ltd., Standing in the name of Haridas Makonji has been LOST or MISLAID. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above company at their Registered Office, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date of this notice. After which date no claim will be considered and duplicate certificate will be issued HARIDAS MAKONJI.
PB R4090

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!—The most excellent and wholesome Baked in steam oven of the latest style. Established over 40 years. Expert managements. THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY, J. Circle.
T R4080

UMBRELLAS (For Gents) Clearance Sale Price from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 6-4-0 each At RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO., Provision Merchants, Mangaldas Road, Near Lohar Chawl, Market.
T R4079

LANGRA MANGOES—(Nonpareil) 100 Rs. 3; Wetherproof strong grafts 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Post, extra. Burglar Rotproor Pkg. Half advance. SUPERINTENDENT DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga. Cable add —"GARDEN."
T R4085

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel.: "Carriers" Bombay.
T R3725

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
T R3433

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
163, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

FOR SALE
PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNIVERSAL AUCTION beg to announce to the public that they will have an auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10-30 a.m. of all useful articles and again at 5-30 p.m. as per usual. Don't forget our Saturday 2-30 p.m. and SUNDAY 10-30 a.m. Furniture Auction.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

29TH JUNE AND 1ST JULY.

ENTRIES CLOSE 8 a.m. 26th June Prospectus from
HON. SEC.,
R. A. MEES,
KIRKEE.

PRINTING MACHINE.
PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE AGRA AND ST. JOHN'S COLLEGES IN COOPERATION.

STUDENTS are prepared for the LL.B. and for the M.A. or M.Sc. Examinations of the University of Allahabad in the following subjects:—
English, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology.
I.C.S. EXAMINATIONS.
Special arrangements are being made to prepare suitable candidates for these examinations from July next. Pamphlet containing full information will be supplied on receipt of four annas postage stamps by the PRINCIPAL of either College.
C13363

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar it is hereby notified to the public with reference to the advertisement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other Local News Papers regarding the auction sale of the two cases of Mohier Lining arrived per S. S. "CITY OF CHESTER" by Messrs. D. S. Mody and Co. Auctioneers on Wednesday the 21st day of June, 1922 on account and at the risk of our said client Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar that the said goods are not in accordance with the indent, that our client has nothing to do with the said goods and that such sale as aforesaid would be on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dubash Ferreira and Co who have committed a breach of their contract with our client. Any intending purchaser will purchase the said goods at his risk and will be deemed to have purchased the same with full knowledge of this Notice.
Dated this 17th day of June, 1922.
MANTRI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ahmed Abdul Sattar.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)
P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, WEARING APPARELS ETC., ETC.,
By the order of H. H. Wadia Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. P. J. Tonkin, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will self by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd July 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Dining and writing tables, chairs, glass door cupboards, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, beds, lamps crockery, glassware, wearing apparels, swords, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS
KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND,

PORTLAND CEMENT FIREBRICKS
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex pur Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.
The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Masjid.
C12084

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS, OVERCOAT MAKERS AND WATERPROOF CLOTH DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,00,078 YDS. BUKRAM BLACK 30" (WATER PROOF) CALICO, ABOUT 1,27,000 YDS. NETTINGS AND ABOUT 4,540 NGS. HORSE RUGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June 1922, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores:—
About 1,00,078 yds. Bukram Black 30" (Waterproof Calico).
About 1,27,000 yards Nettings such as about 4072 sq. yds. 47", about 21,718 sq. yds 48," about 228 sq. yds 54",, about 108729 sq. yds. 60", about 75022 sq. yds. 72," 347 yds 90", about 25982 sq. yds. 108," and about 72 sq. yds 144."
Also
About 4,540 ngs. Horse Rugs 60 by 40.
Out of the above goods about 70,000 yds. Bukram Black is lying at Parel Depot (Broacha Mills Compound) and about 30,000 yds. Bukram Black is lying at Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).
About 2,36,000 sq. yds. nettings is lying at Colaba Depot and the rest is at Parel Depot. Nettings consists of Bleached and unbleached, thick and thinner quality. As the whole of the Bombay stock is to be put in one lot it will be sold per sq. yd. i.e. width being considered to be 36."
Horse Rugs are lying at Colaba Depot.
For inspection of the whole of the above goods please apply to the Depot officers or to the undersigned.
The purchaser shall have to pay 50 per cent deposit on the lot being knocked down to his name other conditions of sale will be read before the time of Auction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of about 21990 Drawers Cotton B. T. 1000 Jackets, 4660 Pyjamas Cotton 1233 Shirts flannel, 1200 Vests Flannel followers 7800 Chin Straps 2577 Boots I. T. 6073 Boots followers, 23944 Spine pods, 5500 Sun Shades 7500 Satchels gas, 6009 Pillow Cases Large 1307 Pillow Cases Small, 1711 Drawers woollen 4770 Coats Cerge Darb I. T. 34576 Gogles anty glass 3000 Tres Red, 36238 Dressing Fiald, 3876 cases cushions, 1480 chevrons (one Bar) 9148 Cap all wool 18", 3276 yards Bunting dark blue comforters woollens 8465 yards Buntings green 18" all wool 1978 yards Blue Royal Bunting 1354 yards Red all wool Buntings 6112 Calico for dammering, 299 yards Canvas Khakhi. Jerseys Cotton White, Blouses Dongree Blue. Pyjamas Battoo, Leather gloves, Pantaloons Cord woollen, Bed sheets, Pugrees green, Khaki Patlus Peth Hats, Spars Jacks, Brushes, Bolstere Cases Mattresses, Jnielted Coats, Flags Bunting Blue, Blankets, Crown Worsted, Cotton Khaki Collars, Caps Barmoral, Buttons, Ladies Boots, coats cover, Gogles, Batharm tin, Tres Rad, Brass Buttons, Coats warm followers, Great Coats, Sponges, Bags stables, Dungree suit blue, Mittens White cases Bolsters, Hetmets white, Numdas Pith hats White, Pillow Fibre, Boots officers. Boots Trenches B. T. Boots Rubber Ladies Slippare ber room, Bonds caps red, stars worsted, Bolaters H. P., cases slip pillows large, Trousers D. K., Blue Dungree cloth, 40", Holland Brown 31", Khaki Drill 30", Khaki Drill 27/28"(Webbing Khaki 13" Khaki Pugree cloth 33/35", Canvas green 50", Canvas White 80", Khaki Rainproof 50", Khaki Rainproof 28" Canvas White 24", Canvas Khaki 36", Oil packing paper for waterproof 36" Laces silk drab for great coats 1" Canvas Khaki No. 2, Canvas White No. 1 Caps comforters woollen, Mittens white woollen, Blankets woollen scarlet, Khaki Drill heavy 11c 500 27", Khaki Drill heavy 15c 600 27", Khaki Drill 11c 600 27", Cambric 52", Paper (non-absorbent), Serge Drab mixture 40", Bunting Yellow all wool 18", etc., etc.
On MONDAY, the 26th TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m.
By order of the Controller (Sales).
At Parel Depot in Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills compound near Chichpokli Bridge.
By Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.
Quantities are subject to alterations and sales are subject to Conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before commencement of Auction Sale. For Inspection apply to the Auctioneers or the Depot Officer.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings. Bags of Cotton seed, Wheat, Rice, Bajree, Jawree, Linseed, Till seed, Hirda, Toor, Husk, Dry Cocoanuts. Bales of C. P. goods, cases of locks and powder of bangles. Loose chain pieces. Bale of twist, cases of newspapers and machinery. Bundles of old cloth, Caste of Alum, Kegs of point. Bundles of Gunny Bags, Iron Machinery pieces, Bundles of Iron Bars, Empty wooden Castes, Loose iron Sheets, Bundles of Papers, Case of Luggage, Bags of Sweeping Grain, Bundles of Coin ropes and Jagree, Bags of Sugar, etc., etc.
Cash will be required for all lot worth up to Rs. 100 and for lots above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lot full amount shall have to be paid on demand the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage of one anna per maund per day will be charged.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, very handsome Cheval Dresser with 3 mirrors, Sweet toned harmonium, etc., etc.
On FRIDAY, the 23rd June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane, furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, fancy writing tables, gramophone, glass door show cases, Cheval Dresser with side mirrors, mirror door almirah, rich carpets, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, platedware, Sweet toned Harmonium, etc.
Property is open to view.
1. A. J. S. Motor Cycle 2 3/4 H. P. Chain drive, enclosed chain case kick starter, with Horn and Lamp perfect running order.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY,
Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
Shown for the First time in India
Mabel Taliaferro
IN
'THE RICH SLAVE'
'THE RICH SLAVE'
A Thrilling, Sensational, American Melodrama. Containing a Fire, Explosion, Man-Hunt and Train-Wreck.
ALSO
GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH
(The Magazine on the Screen.)
AND
SNUB POLLARD
IN "FIFTEEN MINUTES"
PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The powerful Story Life of
KALIDAS
INDIAN DRAMA
Produce by National Film Co.
Photographe by, S. N. Pantanker
Story by M. G. Dave.
Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
Always a Good Show.

THRILLS?
ONE OF HUNDREDS!
were you seen
ANTONIO MORENO
facing death at the end of 100 ft. fall to the earth below after desperately striving to escape from the wily villains who have trapped him. Your breath will come in gasps when you view this stupendous incident in the most thrilling of all serials. And there are others just as death defying in this chaptered film story.
DO NOT MISS TO SEE
THE THIRD INSTALMENT.
of the most stupendous serial.
VEILED MYSTERY
either at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum or
ALEXANDRA CINEMA.
Byculla.
Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
The Greatest Human Story Ever Told!
"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"
Featuring
ALICE JOYCE.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
J. YOUNG PRESENTS
Direct from England and for the first time in India.
A New Musical Company
"THE POWDER PUFFS"
Offerings:—Burlesques, Skits, Dancing, Classic and otherwise) Comedy, Satire, Good Singing and Bad, etc, etc.
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m After 6 p. m. at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ALICE BRADY
IN
"THE ORDEAL of ROSETTA"
Story of a cold, calculating revenge planned by an Actress for the Betrayal of her sister in high Society.
MAJOR JACK ALLEN
IN
ROPING THE PANTHER.

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FOURTH WEEK
The Week of Big Surprises and Adventures Galore.
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON,
THIS WEEK
Episodes 10, 11 and 12

UNIQUE MUSICAL CONCERT
of
Prof. Ramkrishna Bowa Vase
Music teacher of
Late Keshavrao Bhonsle
on
Thursday 22nd June at 1922 9-30 p. m.
at
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, 0-8.
Booking open at the premises of Lalitkaladarsha Natak Company, Khetwadi Main Road.
G. SOLASKAR,
Manager.
Lalitkaladarsha Natak Co.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 21st June 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rakshasi Mahtwakanksha
Satur. 24th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
Sunday 25th June 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors

"THE STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
On Special request of our Hindu patrons
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
"Sati Sulochana"
A Beautiful Scenic version of one of the most Sublime episodes of the Sublime Epic "RAMAYANA"
by
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,
to gether with
TWO SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDIES
Times and Rates as Usual
NEXT WEEK!
Our Stupendous "GERMAN" Production
"The Mysteries of the Circus Barre"
An unusally Interesting Sensational "GERMANS" drama of Circus life.
STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Port Trust Nomination:

The nomination by the Government of Bombay of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a member of the Board of the Bombay Port Trust during the temporary absence of Mr. Clayton has raised some very pertinent and delicate questions. At first it might appear as if the Government of Bombay have moved to some extent from their extremely bureaucratic tendencies and appointed a non-official in place of an official on the Board of the Trust. If this appointment is, however, scrutinized closely it will appear that the resentment and protest of several members of the Municipal Corporation are justified. The Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay has always occupied a seat in the Bombay Port Trust since, perhaps, the very inception of the Trust, and as the Municipal Commissioner always happened to be an English Civilian, the seat was practically the monopoly of an English official. The Municipal Commissioner was supposed to represent Municipal interests on the Board, but this *raison d'etre* ceased to exist when the Government gave to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the privilege of nominating two non-official members as Trustees of the Board. The continuance of the system of nominating the Municipal Commissioner merely betokens the bureaucratic desire not to reduce the official, or rather the European, strength on the Board, and this notwithstanding the vigorous and vehement protests of public institutions like the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The public cannot be unaware of the fact that while the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, representing the European Commercial interests, is enjoying the privilege of electing five representatives on the Port Trust, the Indian commercial community has to rest satisfied with two elected representatives nominated every alternate two years by two of the four Indian commercial bodies—a peculiarly unfair and unjust method of representation. The fairest means for the Government to adopt to meet the public demand is to introduce at the earliest possible moment a Bill in the Council providing for the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau five seats—the same number as at present enjoyed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. If the Government thought that in appointing Mr. Lalji Naranji, an ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, as a Trustee during the temporary absence of Mr. Clayton, they were meeting to some extent the demands of the Indian Merchants' Chamber they are grievously mistaken. The Government action is in fact open to the strongest criticism from every point of view. One is, as the Hon. Mr. Sethna pointed out at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, it is a deliberate slight upon the first Indian Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Masani has the honour of being the first Indian Municipal Commissioner and the Government have deliberately, for the first time in the life of the Bombay Port Trust, not appointed the Municipal Commissioner as a Trustee. Is this slight meant to convey to the Municipal Corporators that in case the Indian Municipal Commissioner is made permanent he will not be enjoying the same status in the eyes of the Government as an English Civilian used to do? We can rely upon the Civic patriotism of the Municipal Corporators to fight against this to the bitter end. The Municipal Corporation would have perhaps themselves supported the measure if the Government had announced that they were desirous of reducing the official strength in the Bombay Port Trust and increasing the non-official strength. If so they should have got a resignation from Mr. Clayton and appointed Mr. Lalji as a full-fledged member of the Bombay Port Trust. This temporary appointment, however is thus [illegible] an insult to the Municipal Corporation and the Indian Commercial Community, the claims of none of which have been regarded with the respect they deserve at the hands of the Government. The choice of Mr. Lalji is, of course, unexceptional. As the ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber he is known for his deep commercial insight, his tact, and the public spirit he has always manifested. But this should not blind us to the grave principle involved in the selection made by the Bombay Government.

Free Trade Vs. Protection.

Our readers must be remembering that we gave some time back views of a "labour friend" of ours in London regarding the campaign for protection which is being waged more or less in this country at present. He has again been good enough to write to us with regard to the same question and we hope that we shall be excused for publishing his remarks in extenso here, looking to the vivid interest they possess at present and the fresh and virile point of view they bring to bear on the subject:—

"The complaint of injustice in your memorandum is undoubtedly right. The stupidity as well as the futility of a countervailing Excise duty are obvious. However, let me warn you against being driven to any unhealthy system of protection. Instead of the present King Log you will get a new King Stock.

"It is wrong if through some artificial difficulty you are prevented from manufacturing so many articles in India, but you should try to beat down these difficulties directly by striking against the root cause instead of walking into the deadly trap of Protective Tariffs.

"To have articles dumped down into your country from abroad may be a great evil, but let me assure you again and again, that to have foreign manufacturers and exploiters (even through Indian or semi-Indian agencies) dumped down into your country will be a veritable catastrophe and a curse. The best disinfecting powder on your soil against that Octopus is absolutely free trade and open door, even with its casual drawbacks.

"A large staple demand from peasants and working classes for ordinary standard types of goods, instead of the fitful and fanciful demand of the higher classes dividing each classification into endless varieties will foster industries. As long as the people of India are kept by your good-selves on miserable and disgraceful earnings you will never have expansive industrial progress, even though under the present dishonest legislative system you may have very high dividends for a limited trade with a limited number of customers. But protection in India, especially in India under external influences will be an economic deathblow.

The Lascars.

Since the disaster to the "Egypt" we are being kept alive to the danger that is slowly but steady gathering on the heads of the Lascars. All sorts of stories were given credence to by the British Press, which had not only in this instance to feed the hunger for sensation of their readers, but also to feed the natural appetite of the people there for finding out remedies to relieve the great problem of unemployment. Side by side with this the British Press would not have been sorry if its campaign had fomented to some extent the latent racial antagonism. The upshot of it all is that notwithstanding the fact that the Committee of Enquiry promised by the Secretary of State is not as yet appointed (so far as I know) appointments of a large number of English Lascars have already been made to supplant the Lascars (this report is now contradicted). The Report of the Committee, whatever it might be, is thus anticipated and the Lascars have been damned unheard on the strength merely of the libellous camapaign of the British Press, to the utter neglect and forgetfulness of the heroism displayed by the Lascars during the war. There is unfortunately a strange lethargy with regard to this question manifested both in the public and the Press of this country. The Lascars themselves convened a representative meeting at Calcutta and asked for representation on the proposed Enquiry Committee. This attempt should be supported by our representative institutions and the Press. An inquiry Committee consisting merely of a few British Officials and merchants will not be able to do justice to the cause of the Lascars, and it is vitally essential that the Committee should have a representative of the Lascars or at least an Indian publicist of note.

Pride in the Empire.

The Rt. Hon. S. Sastri in his post-prandial oration at Simla before his departure on his august and imperial mission vexed eloquent over the British Empire and all that it had done for India and humanity at large. Mr. Sastri arranged his programme in such a manner that his fond illusions with regard to the Empire may not have any cause to disappear. If, instead of hobnobbing with Australia's politicians and appeasing their *amour propre* with saying that India recognised the White Australian policy, he had taken a passage to East Africa he would have been promptly relieved of his illusions by Lord Delamere and Major Grogan. In Kenya, evidently they are not believers in kid-glove warfare, and we respect the European population at least for this that they frankly tell out what is the whole policy of the Kenya Colony Whites. This frankness is to be welcomed for it leaves no room for Sastric rhapsodies and dithyrambics with regard to the Empire. The Kenya Colony Whites say that they do not want the Indians, and they say it as plainly as General Dyer said with referrence to his heroic feat at the Jallianwalla Bagh, that his party shot and shot till there was no ammunition. We are now informed by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies that the segregation policy has been put into operation already at Kampala. Surely nobody in India will have any illusions as to what this means. It is but the first step in the policy of segregation to be adopted all over Kenya and in the policy of hounding out Indians from a Colony to which they contributed much in developing it and which is not a self-governing Colony, but a Crown Colony. The reply is given to us when we criticise the anti-Indian and anti-Imperial policy of Australia, Canada and others, that these Colonies are self-governing and that the Imperial Government cannot interfere with their domestic policies. It was this same argument which inveigled Lord Sinha and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner into agreeing to the so-called retaliation pact. Kenya Colony is however not a self-governing colony but is a Crown Colony and the Imperial Government has full authority over all its affairs. Despite this fact, however, not a single finger is raised to prevent the perpetration of a rank injustice upon the Indian population there. The question is what is the remedy. Send telegrams and representations *a galore* and you will not be able to ruffle the equanimity of the Lloyd Georgian Cabinet. The immediate remedy appears only to lie with the Government of India, which can show its sympathy with the cause by plainly declaring to the Imperial Government that it will have itself to adopt a policy of Non-Cooperation unless these crying grievances of Indians are remedied at once. If such an attitude is once taken up by the Government of India the Indian people will recognise that they have after all got a national Government. Why indulge however in such dreams and fantasies in this work-a-day world? That too in India where the Government at least try their best to banish all dreams and fantasies and to familiarise the people with the rigidest and hardest of all realities.

Retrenchment.

The step, recently taken by the Indian and English Chambers of Commerce, of waiting on H. E. the Viceroy to urge retrenchment should not be left as an oasis in the desert. All the Chambers of Commerce should ceaselessly and untiringly carry on the campaign for retrenchment without which the country threatens to be immersed in a morass of hopeless insolvency. It is primarily the function of the Chambers of Commerce as watchdogs of national finance to bring the Government to their senses. Let them not rest satisfied with the unctuous and self-righteous reply to His Excellency who tried his best to give an impression that the Government was even more anxious than the public for retrenchment and that the deputation took a long and expensive journey in a needless attempt to convert the converted. The words of Mr. Machin, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, in his speech at the last annual meeting are very apposite in this connection and may well be engraved on the walls of the Board room of every Chamber of Commerce in this country:—

"Industry does not ask to be excused from bearing its fair share of national expenditure; it demands value for money, it is asking to be protected from a bureaucratic extravagance that is threatening its very existence and that the national finances should be placed on a sound basis which will produce that confidence and security for trade and commerce upon which the welfare and happiness of the whole community depends."

In short the cry for retrenchment should not be merely a passive creed arising out of the desire to follow the fashionable slogan of the day but be an active and virile creed which will not rest satisfied till it has placed the finances of the country on a sound and firm footing.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE
QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR
SAVING MACHINES
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED
WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, June 17th.

Total in Sight	10,125,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	401,000
East Indian „ „	146,000
American „ „	2,763, 0[illegible]
Other „ „	306,000
Total Sales	46,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	—
„ Export	—
East Indian Export	—
„ „ Stock	26,000
„ „ Forwarded	1,200
„ „ Actual Export	90[illegible]
„ „ Imports	2,000
„ „ Speculation	—
American Afloat	132,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	179,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	17,000
„ „ to Constant	20,090
Futures at New York July	22 04
„ „ „ Oct.	21 98
„ „ „ Dec.	21 76
„ „ „ Jan.	21 60
Spot Cotton at New York	22 65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21 88
Futures at New York July	22 16
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 57
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 17th.

Rentes 3%	57 1/2 Ex Dvd.
Bar Silver Spot	36
„ „ 2 months hence	36

Closing Tone of Silver:—Eastern buying steady.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
„ 7 day Market loans	2

Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 18th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 17th.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Quoted	£ 17 3/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 16 3/4

Tone of Rapeseed:—Firmer. Better demand.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21

Tone of Linseed:—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Buyers	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed—June-July Paid	£ 18 1/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 86 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 87 3/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 13 16
Consols 2 1/2%	56
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	65 1/2
7% Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt.	9 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe June	7 1/2
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Yone:—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	19/9
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	20/6

Tone:—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

June 19.

To-day Reuter reported 16 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 524½ and steadily advanced till Rs. 529 on buying by offices and one of the prominent Marwari operators. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 530½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 530½ and going up half a rupee closed at Rs. 527¼. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 462 and going down by a rupee went up till Rs. 464½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 476 and advanced gradually to Rs. 482 on buying by Japanese Houses and a prominent Marwari operator, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 390 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady tone on Friday last with a fairly good demand from exporters and local millwalas. The market was closed on Saturday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 19th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	527 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	390
Fine Oomra	July	461 1/2
„ „	Sept.	429 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt	530

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	528
Fully Good Bengal	July	390
Fine Oomra's	July	464
„ „	Sept.	481
Southerns	July/Augt.	530

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19th.

Description	Super Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	401	385	365	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	481	466	451	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	516	501	486	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	501	486	471	..
M. G. Broach	540	530	520	..
Southerns	540	530	520	

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-2.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 27-4.
Bars silver ready, 96-8.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 94-6.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 324.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 344.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 334.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 165¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 160¾.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 277.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179¼.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 351.
London gold ready—sh. 92-8.
London silver ready—d. 36.
London silver forward—d. 36.
Tone of silver—Quiet—India and China bought.
Cross rates on London to the pound sterling.
American Exchange—Dollars 4.43 3/4.
French Exchange—Frcs 51.00.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 23.40.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 53.80.
Italian Exchange—Frcs 89:50.
German Exchange—Mrks 1440.
Prague Exchange—Krons 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet but steady with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1435, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 16-12, and Eastern 88.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2700, Alliance 305 n, Apollo 96-4, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1275, Bombay Dyeing 1542-8, Bradbury 1070 xd, Century 960, Central India 5000, Colaba Land 2580, Coorla 260 xd, Crescent 627-8, Currimbhoy 1922-8, David 1855, Edward Sassoon 560, Elphinstone 145 xd, Fazulbhoy 1435, Gokak 240, Indian Bleaching 200, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3540, New Great 967-8, Pabani 942-8, Pearls 1242-8, Phoenix 1000, Shapurji 380, Simplex 1052-8, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 5350, Tata Mill 1140 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 550, Bombay-Burma 565, Bombay-Burma N I 167-8 pr, Bt Burma P[illegible], Bombay Tramway 187-8, Bombay Steam 250, Bundi Cement 41-8, Indian Cement 300 xd, Katni ord 285, Katni def 1410, New India 21-8, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron ord 67-8, Tata Iron def 265, Tata Iron n ord 60, Tata Iron n def 230, Tata Hydro 875, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 10-8.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 20th June. 1920.	June 1st to 20th June. 1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.04	8.27		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.00	5.61		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.00	5.27		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.25	5.45		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, June 18th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches	29.716
Temperature of Air	Degrees	85.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	80.0
Dew Point	„	78.1
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	„	5.0
Maximum temperature of Air	„	89.3
Minimum do do	„	81.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.W.WSW
Movement of Wind do	miles.	132
Fall of Rain	inches.	0.04
Total fall during month	„	8.27
Do. do. year	„	8.27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th.		0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

HIGH WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	J'ne		h. m.	ft. in.	J'ne		h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	20	m	7 48	24 2	20	m	1 14	18 9
			7 7a	24 11			12 6a	21 0
W	21	m	8 56	25 2	21	m	2 4	18 1
			8 19a	25 1			2 27a	20 8
Th	22	m	9 46	26 2	22	m	2 [illegible]	7 3
			9 [illegible]	25 6			3 2[illegible]	20 2
F.	23	m	10 38	27 2	23	m	3 32	6 5
			9 58a	26 1			4 14a	19 6
S.	24	m	11 8	18 2	24	m	4 14	5 7
			10 46a	26 7			5 6a	18 11
S	25	m	11 46	28 11	25	m	4 55	24 10
			11 32a	27 1			5 43a	18 4
M	26	m	6 22	23 8	26	m	0 1[illegible]	19 4
			6 1a	24 11			0 [illegible]	21 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 19th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Rawalpindi and moderately clouded in the southeast of the division. Humidity is nearly normal at Lahore and Multan and is considerably in defect elsewhere. Temperature was considerably higher than usual except at Multan where it was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is considerably in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual at Mainpuri while night temperature was above normal at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.24" and Indore 0.17" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was nearly normal at most stations.

Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports a heavy fall of 2.16" of rain while Akola had 0.23" and Khandwa 0.10". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Akola and in defect at Nagpur. Day temperature was below normal at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Karwar report s1.90", Mormugao 1.51" and Ratnagiri 0.90" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Mormugao humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 1.18" of rain while Nizamabad and Hyderabad had light falls of 0.10" and 0.13" respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in east Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above normal at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been somewhat more active. It has given near general rain in the Konkan and local rain in Hyderabad, the west Central Provinces Central India West and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat; Mysore and southeast Madras. Amraoti received a heavy fall of 2.16", other falls exceeding an inch in amount being 1.90" at Karwar 1.51" at Mormugao, 1.18" at Ahmednagar and 1.50" at Masulipatam. Skies are heavily clouded in Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore and temperature was above normal in the north and east Punjab. The sea has become rough at Colombo and Karachi.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain is likely into Gujarat and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th June 1922.

The monsoon has been active in Upper Burma and northeast India, but has weakened elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal and local in Burma, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and southwest Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein one inch; Bhamo, Myitkyina three; Dibrugarh one and a half; Dhubri four; Silchar, Shillong two; Cherrapunji twenty-three; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one and a half; Narayanganj, Jessore one; Jalpaiguri five; Cuttack, Patna one and a half; Hoshangabad one; Pendra two; Madura one and a half and Ootacamund one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 19TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity at 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	..	..	—	—	—
Do. th	..	..	..	—	..	..
Jask	96.	4.1	70	—	0	—0.07
Muskat	—	..	—	—	—	—
Do. th	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.2	84.8	8	—	0	—0.33
Rawalpindi	111.4	84.2	33	—	0	—0.74
Lahore	[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	—	0.45	—0.17
Hissar	109.8	[illegible]9.4	43	—	0.22	—0.02
Ambala	108.6	[illegible]3.8	36	—	2.75	+1.75
Delhi	107.8	8[illegible]	42	—	2.08	+1.06
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	108.9	93.2	37	—	1.21	+0.53
Mainpuri	108.[illegible]	[illegible]1.3	34	—	1.37	+0.78
Jhansi	104.[illegible]	[illegible]6.[illegible]	44	—	0.6	—0.[illegible]
Cawnpore	105.5	9[illegible].9	43	—	0.79	—0.42
Allahabad	101.9	88.1	52	0.07	6.12	—1.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.3	[illegible]4.8	5[illegible]	—	0	—0.07
Karachi	90.4	83.4	84	—	0	—0.18
Ajmer	99.[illegible]	82.0	5[illegible]	—	0.71	—0.11
Jaipur	104.[illegible]	85.5	[illegible]8	—	2.95	+0.08
Kotah	106.4	87.[illegible]	44	—	4.87	—0.78
Mount Abu	83.0	66.4	57	—	0	—1.31
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.5	75.3	48	—	0	—0.64
Dwarka	90.9	84.0	76	—	0	—0.2[illegible]
Veraval	87.[illegible]	82.6	79	0.01	0.01	—3.10
Rajkot	102.0	80.1	65	—	6.10	—1.65
Bhavnagar Para	103.4	82.2	59	—	9.88	—3.60
Surat	95.6	83.4	7[illegible]	—	5.08	—3.40
Ahmedabad	103.8	80.3	67	0.24	0.[illegible]7	—1.84
Deesa	104.5	[illegible]1.5	66	—	0	—0.57
Neemuch	95.7	75.6	57	—	7.81	+6.[illegible]
Indore	93.8	75.6	71	0.17	4.07	+0.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	98.9	79.5	68	—	2.34	—0.55
Saugor	92.4	78.8	61	0.06	1.20	—0.74
Hosangabad	95.1	77.2	70	..	3.49	+1.08
Khandwa	99.[illegible]	77.[illegible]	62	0.10	1.21	—1.44
Akola	99.5	76.5	83	0.23	1.00	—1.97
Amraoti	96.0	74.3	76	2.16	3.94	+0.21
Nagpur	9[illegible].9	7[illegible].6	6[illegible]	—	2.18	—4.61
Chanda	9[illegible].1	77.0	75	—	[illegible]	—3.03
Raipur	94.7	[illegible]6.1	78	—	3.32	—0.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	82.2	78	0.04	8.27	—2.07
Ratnagiri	[illegible]7.3	75.9	91	0.90	14.12	—5.66
Marmugoa	85.[illegible]	73.5	76	1.51	22.55	+1.48
Karwar	86.4	76.6	91	1.90	20.54	—5.68
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.7	75.8	64	—	2.59	—2.64
Ahmednagar	9[illegible].1	72.0	77	1.18	6.06	+2.17
Poona	92.0	72.8	70	—	0.27	—3.98
Sholapur	88.[illegible]	76.0	76	..	5.06	+2.54
Bijapur	89.1	71.5	84	0.07	3.05	+0.[illegible]8
Belgaum	87.[illegible]	6[illegible].3	87	..	0.[illegible]	—4.31
Aurangabad	8[illegible].4	[illegible].8	7[illegible]	0.0[illegible]	5.67	+1.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	9[illegible]	7[illegible]	9[illegible]	0.10	1.2[illegible]	—2.04
Hyderabad	93.8	[illegible]4.0	96	0.13	1.76	—1.24
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.5	74.0	92	0.36	14.15	—11.61
Calicut	80.3	75.[illegible]	89	—	7.57	—16.21
Cochin	83.[illegible]	74.9	100	0.08	8.95	—10.13
Colombo	85.6	79.0	88	0.02	5.57	—9.8[illegible]
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.2	75.2	93	1.50	2.14	—0.79
Bellary	[illegible]5.[illegible]	75.5	69	..	2.09	—1.29
Cuddapah	104.3	78.2	66	0.04	1.14	—0.69
Madras	100.7	79.[illegible]	62	0.03	1.41	0.17
Bangalore	84.[illegible]	65.6	87	0.10	2.46	+0.18
Coimbatore	88.[illegible]	70.5	69	—	0.26	—0.97
Trichinopoly	101.5	79.1	65	—	0.60	—0.79
[illegible]	96.4	76.5	71	0.10	[illegible]67	+0.95

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 17th June 1922.

Cotton	5170	Bales.
Wheat	8799	Cowt.
Linseed	9 4[illegible]	„
Rape, etc.	15 1	„
Gingellyseed	2996	„
Poppyseed	393	„
Groundnuts	25 2	„
Castorseed	1 4	„
Rice	7[illegible]3	„
Myrabollams	1968	„
Cottonseed	13637	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	185	„
Juwar	29	„
Masur	89	„
Barley	Nil	„
Bajra	[illegible]14	„
Coal	3000	Tons.

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Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

VENUS DYE SOAP


A Soap that instantly Dyes as it washes all kinds of cloth in all colours
FAST COLOUR
A household dye soap in its simplest forms.
Will dye and redye to any shade.
A product of the German chemical Industry, it can easily beat any Soap of its kind.
Wanted Sub-agents everywhere on liberal commission.
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. MOHANLAL & Co.,
Chuckla Bazar, Jackeria Masjid, BOMBAY.

"HEARTLESS FRAUDS."

JUDGE'S STERN REBUKE FOR BOTTOMLEY.

POOR PEOPLE ROBBED OF £ 150 000.

"Horatio Bottomley, you have been rightly convicted by the jury of this long series of heartless frauds. These poor people trusted you, and you robbed them of £150,000 in ten months.

"The crime is aggravated by your high position, by the number and poverty of your victims, by the trust which they reposed in you. It is aggravated by the magnitude of your frauds, and by the callous effrontery with which your frauds were committed.

"I can see no mitigation whatever. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be kept in penal servitude for seven years.,

Bottomely's face fell when he heard the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Salter at the Old Bailey yesterday (May 29), says the "Daily News." He clasped his hands over the edge of the dock, as if in the attitude of unconsciously appealing for mercy.

He, however, did not ask for mercy, and he got none. With a warder on either side of him he muttered a request for an immediate appeal, which the judge declared did not arise at this stage. The judge also disallowed a second request by Bottomley to say something before the sentence was passed.

"It is not customary in questions of misdemeanour," replied Mr. Justice Salter.

"Had it been so, my lord, I should have had something rather offensive to say about your summing-up."

That was Bottomley's last word. There was just a trace of bravado in his voice.

THE SWORD OF JUSTICE.

So Bottomley lost the most desperate fight of his life. "This case is finished. I have killed it," he said in his speech for the defence last week. It is Bottomley who is finished. "That sword," he said, pointing to the Sword of Justice that hung behind the judge's seat, "would drop from its scabbard if you gave a verdict against me." The Sword of Justice still hangs in its place....

Bottomley, defiant to the end, vanished down the narrow staircase that leads from the Old Bailey dock to the cells. To a man of his age—he is 62—seven years' penal servitude must have come almost with the crushing blow of a death sentence.

Bottomley is finished. This magnetic man, who could pack the largest hall in London—the Albert Hall—and even in the last fleeting hours of his comparative freedom could have filled the Old Bailey had it been a hundreds times its size could see no look of mercy, or pity, or sympathy, in the hundreds of eyes that turned upon him when the jury announced their verdict of "Guilty." Certainly the judge showed none.

CLOSING SCENES.

The closing scenes in this great trial passed swiftly. From first to last the court was conscious of the dominating magnetism of Horatio Bottomley.

Allow me to pass, please; they can't get on without me." This was said by Bottomley outside the court as he tried to pummel a way through for his portly and expensively dressed person. But Bottomley in the well of the court, squatting at the end of the solicitor's table, did not appear any more at ease than Bottomley in the dock.

As Mr. Travers Humphreys finished off his final speech to the jury Bottomlef sat champing his teeth nervously. It was plain that his conscience was troubling him. "How is the fight going?" he must have asked himself again and again. "Shall I be able to go to the Darby?" That thought, too, must have passed through his distressed mind.

Bottomley chatted for a moment with the distinguished journalists in the Press seats.

If he had turned round he would have met the eye of the ubiquitous Mr. Bigland, who chose a seat at the back of the court, as far away from Bottomley as possible.

The final speeh for the prosecution over, Bottomley folded a piece of foolscap, and, waving it in the direction of the dock, said to the judge: "I will now proceed, my lord, to the place where accused persons always go." Bottomley evidently had a horror of the word "dock."

Sitting on an ordinary kitchen chair provided for prisoners Bottomley assumed a pose which he maintained practically throughout the rest of the trial. He spread his arms on the oak-panelled ledge, his chin resting and sometimes rubbing on his clasped hands.

Those who, like myself, have followed Horatio Bottomley through the various courts of law in the last few months, first as prosecutor and finally as prisoner—from Shrewsbury to Bow-street, and from Bow-street to the Old Bailey—could see a marked change in him. His hair has whitened considerably, and yesterday the smart. Trogmorton Street appearance of Bottomley gave place to a rather hangdog air.

Bottomley forgot one thing when he went into the dock. He forgot his glossy top-hat, and he swept scornfully down the narrow staircase, with the two warders close upon his heels, without it.

The first to discern that the Judge was summing-up against Bottomley was probably Bottomley himself. The judge spoke in all for two hours and a half—a skilful and lucid presentation to a mixed jury of a difficult and involved case.

During the whole of that time the judge never looked at Bottomley, except once, when he interrupted him, and he never called him by his name except once. That was when he addressed him for the purpose of passing sentene. Throughout the speech he always referred to him as the defendant.

Bottomley's nimble brain could foresee his fate long before the judge reminded the jury that they had not seen documentary evidence of the payment of a single pound. A shadow fell over Bottomley's rugged countenance. His hands and lips trembled as the Judge, in his cold and strictly unemotional periods proceeded with his powerful summing-up.

COLD SUMMING UP.

Very few people in Court noticed that it was Bottomley's own hand that actually banged the door of freedom against himself.

After lunch he had a few more words with the distinguished journalists, and thrusting his hands deep into his pocket walked of his own accord into the dock, without any command or request from the police official. As he did so he gave a backward glance over his shoulder. Then he banged the glass-panelled door of the dock behind him. It was a vicious bang, and it clicked.

Thus Horatio Bottomley passed out of the world of free men. A hundred faes glared at him through the glass panels that surround the three sides of the immense dock, and in breathless silence everyone in court, the low and the mighty, watched Bottomley disappear below with his warder escort.

A few seconds before Bottomley uttered his last impudent word to the judge one of the doors of the court closed with a terrific bang, like the sharp crack of a pistol. It unnervered Bottomely for a moment. It startled many of the women who sat in every corner of the court. But the incident soon passed.

Bottomley must have heard the suppressed whistle of surprise and the murmuring whispers of approval at the heavy sentence passed on him. For months he has fought, but he has lost, and he is now behind iron bars.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

Mr. Justice Salter commenced his summing up by observing that the case had been conducted by counsel for the prosecution with great care and conspicuous fairness, and by the accused with great vigour and ability.

Three things had to be proved by the prosecution in order to establish his guilt and justify a verdict of "guilty":—

(1) That in each case he received the money for and on behalf of others.

(2) That he, in fact, converted a sum in each case to his own use.

(3) That when he did that he did it dishonestly, and fraudulently, knowing at the time he was doing a dishonest thing.

"He might well hope to repay it," said his lordship, "but that is neither here nor there. No errand boy who steals a shilling from the till but hopes by some lucky chance to replace it. The question is conscious dishonesty at the time the money is appropriated.

His Lordship advised the jury to dismiss from their minds questions as to whether the defendant had been patriotic, whether he had done much for his country, or whether he had been in the pursuit of private gain.

"What you have to determine," said his lordship, "is not whether these people have lost their money, but whether or not the defendant fraudulently appropriated to his own use certain sums."

His Lordship pointed out that no trustees were appointed and no auditors.

"But even if auditors had been appointed, I don't know what there was for them to audit," commented his lordship, who added that the jury must also take into consideration what the defendant had said with regard to the fees asked for by auditors. One firm asked him as much as 7,000 guineas.

"But I am not sure when a man is dealing with other people's money to the extent of not far short of £900,000 that even 7,000 guineas might not be very wisely expended in seeing that everything was in order and above board."

It was for the jury to judge whether a man who was taking other people's money as a trustee would not desire first, and above all things, to make a record of the amount for which he was answerable.

HOW IT CAME TO LIGHT.

"This is not a case of some uneducated person who had a few pounds entrusted to him and got into a muddle. It is a case of a very able and efficient business man, who has received very important sums of money from people who trusted him—a man who appreciates as well as any business man in the City of London the importance of correct accounts."

Any honest account, however kept, would have rendered it impossible for defendant to have appropriated, honestly or dishonestly, these great sums without immediate detection.

The thing had come to light through the Bigland proceedings.

His Lordship then proceeded to go through the 23 counts in the indictment. There had been 24, but one had now gone.

Defendant said that in withdrawing £25,000 from the Victory Bond Club he did so as a precautionary measure to prevent it being taken under the Lottery Act.

But the withdrawal was not the point.

It was the spending of the money on himself that was important. A trustee might be justified in removing trust funds to a safe place, but not in putting it in his own pocket.

Dealing with the charge involving the largest amount, £57,000—the judge said that brought the sum which defendant had already had at that time up to £84,000. If a trustee took and spent £84,000 of trust money, he supposed that was as bad a robbery as anyone could commit.

What was the defence? The defendant said he had advanced £25,000 to the club.

Assuming that was true he had, before taking out the £57,000, drawn out and spent more than he had lent the club.

"There is the money taken; there is no existing debt. How is it to be said and why is it to be said that to take £57,000 from these funds for that purpose is not fraudulent conversion?" asked his lordship.

A NOTE TO THE JUDGE.

His lordship resuming his address to the jury after the luncheon adjournment, mentioned that during the interval he had received a communication from the defendant with regard to the comments which he (the judge) made during the morning concerning the £57,000 paid for newspapers.

"The last thing in the world that I would desire is that anything he wishes should be placed before you which might assist him, should not reach you," said his lordship.

His lordship read Mr. Bottomley's evidence on this point, and said he had not forgotten that Mr. Bottomley had said he had in his bedroom in St. James' Street a chest containing £60,000 in small change, and some of the payments—so Mr. Bottomley said—had been made out of that chest.

His lordship did not think that in any way affected the point, but it was his duty to put it before the jury. He still contended there was no indebtedness to the defendant at the time that amount was withdrawn.

Defendant said he paid into the fund more than he took out, and that if it was proved he did not it was perjury. That might be said by every person who denied his guilt upon oath.

BOTTOMLEY INTERRUPTS.

Naturally, there was evidence of large repayments. The money had all gone except £23,000, which the receivers took over, and no one could doubt the bulk of the money had properly gone in repaying people.

The question was: Did he pay off any of it out of his own pocket? Where was the evidence except his own statement that he ever put his hands in his pocket to pay out a single person?

His lordship said that apart from the question of the £60,000 which Bottomley said he had paid out of ready cash, where did the remaining £90,000 come from?

Bottomley (interrupting): "I totld you, my lord, in evidence—£55,000 'John Bull' shares." He mentioned other items, but his voice was inaudible at the reporters' table.

His lordship replied that he did not wish to be interrupted. If these great sums of money came from the sources just referred to by defendant, where were the documents, where were the receipts, and where were the bills?

"Considerable public responsibility rests upon you," concluded his lordship.

"This case is of great public importance from the point of view of commercial morality. If the mere assertions of the defendant are to be accepted as sufficient in a case of this kind by a jury in this City of London, it is difficult to see how any trust funds can ever be protected.

"There is nothing unusual about the case, nor is it different from any other prosecution for fraudulent conversion, except that the amount is unhappily larger than in most. Look at the whole matter with cool commonsense, and let me know your verdict."

THE SENTENCE.

The jury were absent for 25 minutes, and on their return brought in a verdict of guilty on 23 counts of the indictment. On one count, at the direction of the judge, they found him not guilty.

In passing sentence of seven years' penal servitude, Mr. Justice Salter said Bottomley had been rightly convicted by the jury of a long series of frauds. The crime was aggravated by his high position, by the number and poverty of his victims, by the trust they reposed in him.

Bottomley applied for an opportunity of consulting his solicitor with a view to giving notice of appeal, and the Judge intimated that this could be arranged with the prison authorities.

BOTTOMLEY'S LANDMARKS.

1889—Hansard Union floated. £1,000,000.

1893—Directors tried for fraud, Bottomley acquitted.

1894—Joint Stock Institute promoted £10,000,000.

1897—£250,000 handed over to shareholders in Hansard Union.

1906—Liberal M.P. for South Hackney.

1908—Proceedings re Joint Stock Institute.

1909—Bottomley guilty of fraud in Murray v. Bottomley.

1909—Appeal against verdict of £50,000 in Curtis v. Bottomley dismissed.

1911—Bankruptcy.

1912—Resignation of seat in Parliament.

1918—Bankruptcy annulled by payment of £34,000. Re-elected for South Hackney.

1919—Victory Bond Club begun.

1922—Collapse of prosecution of Bigland for criminal libel.

1922—Committed for trial for fraudulent conversion.

S S Placuna:—The steamer Placuna, 3,105 tons, Captain D O Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Akita Maru:—The N Y K steamer Akita Maru, 3,117 tons, Captain Y Kotoris, will sail today from harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Yeboshi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,818 tons, Captain T Maroi, will sail today from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

—— PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF ——

Eminent Men

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FOR NEWSPAPER WORK

AT MODERATE CHARGES

FROM

The Bombay Chronicle Studio

A LETTER FROM GANDHI.

BARDOLI, Feb. 19, 1922.

Hari G. Govil, Esq.

Dear Mr. Govil:

I have your letter. I am glad you recognize the truth of non-violence. We should deal patiently with those who do not understand it. It is a new experiment and we shall have to be extremely patient if we would make headway. Impatience also is a form of violence. . . .

I have no message for the world till the message I am humbly trying to deliver to India is truly delivered and imbibed. If it is successfully delivered in India, I know that my physical presence will nowhere be necessary to emphasize it, but that it will permeate the whole world without the shadow of a doubt. But every worker abroad who endeavours to study the movement and interpret it correctly helps it.

We can gain absolutely nothing by exaggeration or distortion of facts. Just as non-violence requires exemplary patience, it requires also exemplary truthfulness and a fine appreciation of one's own limitations.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) *M. K. GANDHI.*"

Mr. E. S. Montagu, late Secretary for India, has declared "that India will not challenge with success *the most determined people in the world.*" He is answered by the greatest paper in India, the *Bombay Chronicle*, and is reminded that Ireland has recently, with fair success, challenged this "determined people" and that, at one time, the Americans had trounced them! Reference is made to German's decision to rescind the order calling for mass civil disobedience in Bardoli, after the outbreak of violence at Chauri-Chaura—for which Gandhi did penance in the form of a five-days' fast—declaring that God had spoken to him in this tragedy, showing him that India was not sufficiently well disciplined for such civil disobedience, which needs a perfect non-violent atmosphere.

To the "Extremists, this action was a "betrayal" of the Non-Co-operators, and Gandhi was guilty, in their eyes, of "treachery to the Nationalist cause." Replying to Mr. Montagu's statement: "Given good will, no rights would be denied India by the British Parliament," the *Chronicle* puts the question: What greater exhibition of good will could Mr. Montagu desire than the Bardoli decision?" It reminds the British that only a great soul could have postponed the extreme action that national honour might have demanded carried forward, regardless of consequences. A smaller soul would have reasoned that the end justified the means—that bloodshed was inevitable, and the method after all that all nations had taken from time immemorial to gain their freedom. Says the writer of this editorial, who by the way, is a Muslim:

Poor Turkey and Mustapha Kemal were far less fortunately situated than we. It was God's will that for them lay no recourse but to the sword. It was God's will so to dispose modern economic circumstances and the acts of predatory and lying nations, that non-violent Non-co-operation was not possible in Turkey of to-day. But in India it is a far different case. And so we challenge the most determined nation, in the world to a conflict such as they never waged against Ireland or America—a conflict in which our weapons are far more terribly potent than the mere fire-arms and man-made tools which defeated them in Ireland and America. Can we wonder that their representatives hesitate to join battle against what has been most clearly demonstrated to them as God's Truth?

Verily this is a Jehad (Holy War) such as was never waged before—a Jehad in which true believers, banishing hate from their hearts as they banish swords from their hands, go forth to battle crying "Allah-o-Akbar!" We cry thus, and as true believers we must prove this truth to a scoffing Western world. In this Jehad the armies will be defeated by no weapons save the Truth which is Love. True believers who maintain in the teeth of all the West's armies, that God is Greatest, will meet them unarmed without generals and with no weapons. They may do as God wills them to act in their woe. But we are in the field to prove that God is Greatest. And whatever they may do with their material weapons and might, the most determined people in the world cannot kill the simple unarmed Truth. It remains for us to discipline ourselves for the Jehad—training the soul and the heart. We must steel these to all fear, to all weak emotions of anger or of indignation. And we must learn to love our opponents as our brothers. Then when they have vainly expended their force and we are victors, they will admit for the first time in the world's history that God is Greatest; and this great Truth will be accepted by all the nations till the world becomes the Kingdom of God with His law the only law. And this must be our reply to Mr. Montagu's warning against challenging the "most determined people in the world." Hindu and Christian, Zoroastrian and Muslim, India's Nationalists maintain that God is Greatest.

So writes a follower of the Prophet Mohammed. Thus speaks a great people to the world to-day. As India understands it, the issue is simple, the issue between right armed at all points with righteousness, and might armed with weapons a great deal less potent. A nation of more than three hundred million souls is declaring its will to be free. Opposed to it are alien statesmen and capitalists who desire to postpone the day of freedom lest their prestige and their pockets suffer. A united nation has pledged itself to win freedom by methods of sheer righteousness such as God is supposed to love best. Mahatma Gandhi saw but one possible and only danger of defeat, and that was that the opposition might by extreme repressive acts provoke anger and consequent violence. The different leaders as they went to their prison cells warned their followers in the Non-co-operation ranks not to forget that the repressive acts of the Government were proof that *Swaraj was won*, but that it was absolutely necessary for them to hold to all that had been gained, by the continuance of the methods that had got them so far in their struggle. that is to say, the policy of complete peacefulness. The heaviest blow has fallen in the arrest of India's "Great Soul," Gandhi his conviction, and his sentence to six years in jail. It was in anticipation of this very happening that Gandhi, no doubt, brought himself to visit upon his disciples the extreme punishment of his five-days' fast when some of them broke their vows of non-violence and killed twenty-one policemen. As the outbreaks of violence in Bombay brought about, at the time of the Prince's visit later on, a perfect *hartal* in Calcutta, so the violence at Chauri-Chaura may serve to keep the non-co-operators strictly to the line of peace on this occasion of the greatest possible provocation to disorder that could be directed against them—the imprisonment of their leader.

Before his arrest, Gandhi said:—

There is so much superstition regarding my supposed powers, human and superhuman, that sometimes I feel that my imprisonment, deportation and execution would be quite justifiable. This belief in the possession of superhuman powers by me is really a bar to national progress, and Government will deserve the thanks of reasonable humanity if they remove me from the people's midst and do not afterwards become mad themselves, but deal with people with justice and without terrorism.

Such words—standing above all party dissensions and feuds—point with unerring finger to the supreme height to which humanity can rise. It may well be asked if there is another living man who could have said these words—could have said them with such beautiful simplicity and directness and with such transparent sincerity. What can be said of a Government that has no place for such a man but jail?—Hari Govind Govil in "The Forum" of New York.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

A POONA CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The firm of Messrs. R. E. Dadachanji & Co., carrying on business in the Poona District, employed one Jafferali Aman Sahib, to act for them in the Chakan and Mancher-zone situated in the Poona District. For some time things seemingly ran smoothly, but later on outstandings began to grow and some cause for anxiety became apparent so far as honest dealing was concerned. Several letters and replies passed and eventually the head office at Bombay deputed Mr. Rustomjee Framroze Joshi, brother of the sole proprietor of the business Mr. Burzar F. Joshi, to go on the spot and personally see to the affairs. Mr. Rustomji took with him certain promissory notes which Jafferali had previously sent to the Head Office at Bombay, making the firm believe them to be genuine ones coming in the ordinary course of business from the customer. Mr. Rustomjee when at Chakan accosted first such a debtor, named Papamia Samsudin, who, at once disowned any indebtedness. Mr. Rustomji explained to him how he got the promissory note of his and asked him to meet him next day when he would ask Jaffer Ali to be present. Papamia moved the local Magistrate's Court and had the promissory note attached by a special urgent warrant and leaving Jaffer Ali out prosecuted only Mr. Rustomji. The case proceeded for sometime before the local magistrate and later on Jaffer Ali was added as a co-accused. The Magistrate framed a charge against him.

Jaffer Ali and a servant of the firm who accompanied Mr. Rustomji, moved his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay through his counsel, Mr. H. C. Coyajee, and their Lordships ordered the case to be transferred to the Session Judge at Poona. Mr. K. T. Gupte, the assistant Government Prosecutor in Poona, in consultation with Mr K. A. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-law, and counsel for Rustomji at once came to the conclusion that Mr. Rustomji was unnecessarily dragged into the case and harassed and with the sanction of the District Magistrate asked leave of the District and Session Judge to withdraw the case against Mr. Rustomji, which was at once granted. The trial then went on and Jaffer Ali was convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee needs to be congratulated for recruiting the services of Mr. G. B. Trivedi, M.L.C., as one of her Hon. Secretaries. Great hopes are centered in Mr. Trivedi who is expected to strike a thunderstorm in the Congress camp that has been too rigid like water-tight compartment in respect of Council question. With his great power of persuasion and a commanding voice, Mr. Trivedi stands fair chances of successfully converting the non-Councilwalas into Councilwalas. The inculcation of this new spirit under Mr. Trivedi's Secretaryship found its expression in a recent lecture on the futility of boycotting the Councils by Mr. Jayakar at Santa Cruz.

It will not be impertinent to make bold to put two questions to Mr. Trivedi.

(1) Is it in conformity with the Congress resolution that any office bearer or Secretary can simultaneously continue to be a member of the Council?

(2) Is it in comformity with the resolution of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee that Mr. Trivedi—one of the Secretaries can continue to put on his foreign clothes? If I remember aright, the Suburban Congress Committee has long before put it on record that it is obligatory on all office-bearers to put on Khadi (mostly).—Yours, etc.

MEMBER.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In regard to the correspondence about the Preliminary Scientific Examination, I may point out that at a meeting of the Senate to be held on the 29th instant, a resolution is to be brought up to substitute the Inter-Examination in Science for the Preliminary Scientific Examination. The students passing the former then will be able to go to the Medical College for the 2nd year's course, and those that fail to get entrance there, will be able to continue their Science Course, without losing any time. If this resolution is adopted it will obviate all difficulties.—Yours. etc.

A FELLOW.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.

S S Trewyn, Howell, Middlesbrough
S S Placuna, Jones, Singapore
R I M Hardinge, Philby, Aden

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Akita Maru, Kotoria, Kobe etc
S S Yeboshi Maru, Maroi, Kobe etc

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Trewyn for Calcutta.
Steamer Winkfield for Calcutta
Steamer Nawab for Java
Steamer Trelyen for Antwerp
Steamer Treveller for Antwerp
Steamer Karapara for Durban etc

S S Trewyn:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trewyn, 3,227 tons, Captain A Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

June 19.

S S Beme from Rangoon, Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co—5000 cases candles; 609856 gls kerosene oil; 725 cask lubricating oil; 25 cask mineral grease; 350 cases mineral grease; 569 bags mine grease.

S S Pundit from Calcutta Agents Turner Morrison & Co—20 bags coffee; 8383 bundles coiryarn; 651 jotta coiryarn; 190 jotta rope; 266 coils rope; 50 kegs red lead; 400 bags nuxwomica; 1472 bags oil cake; 764 jotta cocoanuts; 4150 bags cocoanuts; 361 bags grain; 333 bags coorid; 812 bags kalai; 1494 bri a c D oil; 395 kegs paint; 336 cases paint; 38 drums paint; 15 drums turpentine; 10 drums varnish; 126 robbins copra; 99 jotta copra; 1514 bags copra; 401 bags ginger; 431 basket ginger; 20 cases ginger; 80 jotta peper; 675 bags peper; 41 cases tea; 161 boras cotton; 4770 bales cotton; 115 bales jute twine; 484 bales hessin cloth.

S S Skuld from Bangkok Agents F F Campbell & Co—13 bundles rawsilk; 3683 bundles teak scantling; 136281 pieces teak scantling; 2209 pieces teak squares; 774 pieces teak planks 7 piece mai yang.

EXPORTS.

June 19.

S S Macedonia for London—33 bale cowhides P E Boyce & Son; 52 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 bundles martin skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 bale hemp M B Kaisha; 4000 cwt linseed M B Kaisha; 400 cwt turmeric M Jaiberbhoy; 400 cwt turmeric V Vishnoo; 68 cwt gumtragacanth M H Dehdashti; 33 cwt kismiss S Laljee & Co; 39 bale cotton V Vishnoo; 14 bale goat skin R A... 79 bale cowhides R Allimohomed; 50000 cwt cottonseed Strauss & Co.

S S Macedonia for Marseilles—2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—300 bale cotton Langley & Co; 23 bale wool D Koondanmal; 72 bale wool M Nissim; 5 bale wool N Vasir; 1 bale wool C Koonjlal; 1 bale wool S Gambirchand; 15 bale wool E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Heinrich Koyser for Hamburg—550 bale cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bale cotton L Ebrahimjee; 200 bale hemp E Ebrahimjee; 150 cwt gumkaraya L Ebrahimjee; 10300 cwt c myrabolams M B Kaisha; 15 cwt bristles Sulzer, Bruderer & Co; 100 cwt buffalo horns I P Export & Co; 550 bale cotton K Visram & Co; 1999 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 220 bale cotton Patel Bros;

S S Heinrich Koyser for Aberdeen—30000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Treneglos for Antwerp—4 case sheep guts Ad Meyer; 997 cwt c myrabolams C Jhital & Co.

S S Trelyon for Trieste—55 bale cotton N Rajaram & Co; 4000 cwt gingellyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 6003 cwt gingellyseed The Orient Co; 6000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co; 6000 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 5006 cwt tedseed Ralli Bros.

S S Trelyon for Venice—240 bale cotton N Rajaram & Co; 1000 cwt castorseed The Orient Co; 200 cwt castorseed M Somjee; 420 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Trelyon for Hull—100 bale hemp M B Kaisha; 8300 cwt castorseed Strauss & Co; 10000 cwt cottonseed Strauss & Co; 1000 cwt groundnut cakes Birla Bros.

S S Chindwara for Hamburg—550 bale cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Ischia for Naples—500 bale cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S C/ of Batavia for New York—28 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee & Co.

S S C/ of Batavia for Boston—186 cwt casein flour Cumerods Ltd.

S S Banca for Shanghai—100 bale cotton G V Lanke.

S S Maay Maru for Kobe—45 cwt gum arabic A Abdoela & Co; 61 cwt gum kathira M H Dehdashti; 2377 bale cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Yokohama—700 bale cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe—300 bale cotton G V Lanke; 1500 bale cotton Y K Kaisha; 300 bale cotton G Karanjia Ltd; 700 bale cotton Ozu Burin & Co; 400 bale cotton N M K Kaisha; 700 bale cotton O M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka—500 bale cotton Y K Kaisha; 500 bale cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagasaki—300 bale cotton O M Kaisha.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Kobe—400 bale cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Osaka—200 bale cotton G K Kaisha.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football competition The Cooperage. Kick-off at 5-45 p.m.

Sub-mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per "Akita Maru" close at 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.

Second ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay P. C. Committee, 2, Dean Lane.

FRIDAY, June 23.

English mail steamer "Mantua" due at 10 a.m.

Opening ceremony of the Sydenham College building (near the Sir J. J. School of Arts), Morxby Road, 6 p.m., Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye to preside.

Mails for Mauritius and Re-Union via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, close at 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	19 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 3
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express ..	22 45	2 50
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
East Passenger	21 30	7 5

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

The Band of the 1st Btn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) (weather permitting).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.

INDIAN MAILS.

The mail steamer "China" which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 17th instant.

GANDHI DAY AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Congress Committee, the Gandhi Day was observed on Sunday the 18th inst. A procession of leading residents of Matunga and many young volunteers and students started from the Congress Committee Office and visited every chawl and Bungalow singing National songs and preaching the message of Khadi.

DR. WANLESS OF MIRAJ.

Groundless rumours have been afloat for some time that Dr. W. J. Wanless, M.D., F.A.C.S., Physician-in-charge, Mission Hospital, Miraj, died suddenly of heart failure or of septic poison while operating, and numerous letters of condolence from almost all parts of India and even from America deeply regretting his loss, have been received at the hospital. We are glad to learn that Dr. Wanless is quite hale and hearty. He has just finished his 58th year.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

The first term of the Post Graduate School of Sociology and Civics of the Bombay University begins to-day, at 4-30 p.m. on the second floor, east wing, of the Royal Institute of Science. Lectures will be delivered daily from 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Students intending to join the school should see Prof. Pherwani at any time between 12 and 4-30 on week days. Non-Graduates interested in Social problems will also be admitted as special students.

A CORRECTION.

The following appeared in our report of the preliminary meeting of the Kathiawad people held on Saturday last, in the issues of Sunday and Monday last:—

"Mr. Chadgar, in the course of his speech after moving the first resolution, said:

"In connection with that question (i.e. of Section 124-A, I. P. C.) he was glad that Mr. Natrajan was carrying on correspondence with the Government of Bombay.'"

Mr. Chadgar now writes correcting the above statement, saying: "I am now informed that it is not Mr. Natrajan but another gentleman who is a member of the Council of State."

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Mr. V. A. Desai's office, 72, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m.

CORONER'S COURT.

SAD END OF FAMILY SQUABBLE.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Maneckshaw Dorabji Bhathena, a clerk in the Mercantile Bank, whose body was seen floating by Lance-Corporal Daniel Sim of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders on Sunday last at 1 p.m. at the Kennedy Sea-face near the Churchgate Station. The deceased was identified by his brother, Mr. Hormasji Dorabji Bhathena.

The evidence showed that the deceased was unmarried and lived with his brother and his wife in Bazaar Gate Street. He constantly quarrelled with his brother's wife and often threw her clothes away. His eldest brother rebuked him that morning and told him to live separate if he could not be agreeable. Deceased then went out as usual in the morning. As he did not return home for his midday meal, his brother went in search of him to the sea-side as the deceased used to go to sea every morning for his prayers.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by drowning in the sea into which he had apparently thrown himself.

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POLICE COURT.

CONVICTED UNDER ARMS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Nur Zamanshah, a Pathan, was charged with being in possession of a revolver without a license.

The prosecution story was that the accused was searched while about to entrain for Delhi and a revolver was found concealed in a bundle of clothes which he carried.

The defence was that the accused had purchased the revolver from England whence he had recently returned.

The accused was convicted on evidence and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

A TAILOR'S ADVENTURE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sergeant McCulloch charged Vithaldas Nagar (25), with criminal breach of trust, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Briefly stated, the accused took pieces of silk from several ladies which pieces he misappropriated for his own use and sold some to some Parsi ladies. The accused was arrested with some pieces of silk in his possession.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not know any of the complainants.

The Court convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

COTTON MERCHANT'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Murlidhar Premsukhdas, a cotton merchant of Kalbadevi Road, has made a report to the police that in February last a Jew, named J. Cassier, went to him and told him that H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior wanted to purchase the complainant's property known as "Murli Mansion" situated on Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. Subsequently, in the beginning of March, the complainant alleged that the said Cassier went to his firm and made an appointment with him to interview the State Engineer at the Bandstand. Complainant and his father Premsukh Uderam went to the Bandstand accompanied by Cassier where the latter introduced them to one who gave his name as "F. W. Franklin", the supposed State Engineer. During the conversation, the complainant agreed to sell the property for Rs. 82,500 and the State Engineer gave the complainant to understand that the amount would be paid by three instalments and they parted.

Cassier went to the complainant's firm on the 8th of March and handed him a letter purporting to have come from Franklin, explaining the terms of the sale, and demanded Rs. 2,500 as a part of his brokerage. Complainant took the letter and paid Cassier Rs. 2,500 and obtained his receipt. After waiting for some time for the promised earnest money the complainant sent his muccadum to find out J. Cassier, but he was not to be found. The complainant on making further enquiries learnt that the transaction was a bogus one.

BRONZE STATUE OF LOK TILAK

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

The ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue of Lokmanya Tilak made by Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, who has lately returned from England, was performed at the Temple of Industry of Mr. G. S. Ranade at Thakurdwar, on Sunday the 18th instant. This statue is made for the S. S. Tilak belonging to the Indian Cooperative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., which has a membership of over twenty thousand, consisting chiefly of Goans and Hindus. The company owns now five steamers and it has been its practice to name its steamers after the Christian and Hindu saints.

The work of casting the statue was done at Connaught foundry of Shett Vithal Purshotam, who placed his men and factory at the disposal of the committee to enable the artist to finish the whole work entirely in Bombay. The statue was unveiled by Dr. A. L. Nair of Messrs. N. Powell & Co. Dr. Nair said that the art of casting statues was, in India, as old as the days of Lord Buddha, but it deteriorated in subsequent times. He was glad that it was now being revived by clever and accomplished artists like Mr. Karmarkar. He commended the work done by the artist and said that the work would compare favourably with the work of any European artist. Dr. Nair then removed the blue Khadi cover. The audience greatly appreciated the work.

Mr Khonkar then briefly presented the account of the collections. A Khadi purse containing the balance due to the artist was then presented to Mr. Karmarkar by Dr. Nair.

A vote of thanks to the president of the meeting and distribution of Pan and "attar," terminated this interesting function.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

WANTED VOLUNTEERS.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Kathiawar Political Conference write:—

The Kathiawad citizens residing in Bombay who are willing to assist in the work of enrolling members of the Reception Committee and of making all other preparations are requested to send their names and addresses to the address of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, 107, Dhanji Street and to see him at that place from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. so that the work may be distributed and some instructions given.

COMPANY MEETING

MADHOWJI DHARAMSEY MFG. CO., LTD.

The twenty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presided. The following annual report of Directors during the year ended 31st March, 1922 was approved and adopted:—

"During the year ending 31st March 1922, a net profit of Rs. 17,01,095-1-3 has been made. A sum of Rs. 4,25,250 having been paid to the shareholders as Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per Preference Share and Rs. 30 per Ordinary Share, the balance now available after adding Rs. 43,782-15-7 brought forward from the previous account is Rs. 1,319,028-0-10. The Directors recommend its disposal as under:—

(1) To provide for Income and Super Tax Rs. 2,00,000; (2) to write off for depreciation:—Building Rs. 50,000; Machinery Rs. 2,63,000; Motor Waggon Rs. 10,000; Furniture Rs. 2,000; Rs. 3,25,000; (3) to place to the Reserve Fund Rs. 3,50,000; (4) to pay final dividend for the year ending 31-3-1922 at Rs. 7-8-0 per Preference Share Rs 20,250; at Rs. 30 per Ordinary Share Rs. 4,05,000; Rs. 4,25,250; (5) to pay bonus to the Company's employees Rs. 10,000; (6) to carry forward to the next account Rs. 9,378-0-10; Rs. 13,19,628-0-10.

The new buildings commenced last year for Bleaching and Finishing Departments are nearing completion. The total cost of such buildings up to date amounts to Rs. 8,06,621-0-10. Most of the additional machinery has been received and is being erected.

The Company has agreed to sell the Chandur and Dhamak factories for Rs. 2,50,000 to the New Pachora Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The sale will be completed shortly.

Mr Dadiba Merwanji Dalal resigned from the Board on his appointment to the India Council and the Directors place on record their appreciation of his valuable services to the Company during his term of office.

JUSTICE D. F. MULLA

CONGRATULATED BY BOMBAY BAR

Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla the newly-appointed additional judge of the Bombay High Court took his seat on the bench on Monday.

Mr. Binning, the senior member of the Bar, present in welcoming his Lordship said on behalf of the Bar, that he offered congratulations to his Lordship on his elevation to the Bench. It was a great pleasure to them to see such a popular member of the Bar and an eminent jurist in that position.

His Lordship thanked Mr. Binning and the members of the Bar for their kind words of welcome. In his opinion in the relations between the Bench and the Bar there were two primary duties of the Bench. The Bench could not expect courtesy and respect from the Bar unless the Bench treated the Bar with courtesy and respect. The Bench and the Bar stood on a plane of equality though in different spheres. His Lordship added that, although he preached in this manner he was not quite sure whether he would be able to carry out his precepts into practice. He could only pray to God that He would give him strength to practise what he preached.

His Lordship then took up the business of the Court.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE POWDER PUFFS.

A crowded and enthusiastic house greeted "The Powder Puffs" at their opening performance at the Excelsior last night. This brilliant company which has just arrived from England is one of the best we have seen in Bombay for some time. Mr. Edouard de Kurylo, in the Indiarubber Dance, gave us something quite new to Bombay. With his dancing partner, Miss Suzanne Verney, we were treated to a novel dance of the modern ball room. Mention must also be made of Miss Verney's graceful Hungarian Dance which was deservedly encored. Miss Nita Corri, the comedienne, quickly established herself as a firm favourite of the audience. Miss Muriel White who worked hard at the piano, gave us some amusing little songs. As a ballad singer Miss White, who possesses a rich contralto voice scored another success with "Donegal." Mr Magness Fisher sang several songs which gave full scope to his fine tenor voice which was greatly appreciated. Mr Bert Hamill a clever comedian with quite an original style scored a decided hit. Mr. Conrad Layton as a Bi-comedian helped to keep the audience amused and also rendered a couple of good baritone songs. Miss Evelyn Green Miss Sybil Desmond and Mr Will Blackwell with his banjo also materially helped towards the success of the evening.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The only bright features of the market to-day were Dunbars which hardened to 435 and were difficult to buy and there was some enquiry for Talcher and Baraboni in the coal section. Jute shares dealings were on a very meagre scale, the turnover in the Howrahs and the Clives being but a small percentage of the normal. In both cases the quotation fluctuated a little throughout the day. With the single exceptions of Auckland and Kamarhatty the higher priced stocks had more sellers than buyers. Kesorams in spite of the meagre distribution promised and followed the lead of Dunbars and improved to 14-4 with a little scrip offering at the rate. A fair business was done in Agra United up to 7-4, but at the close there were sellers at 7. Bengal Nagpore were done at 460. Late in the day the coal section had a few bright features. Katras, Jherriah, Bengal, Nagpur, Baraboni, Talcher, Sitampore and Bansjorah were all asked for at better rates. Gopalichucks were not mentioned. A few transactions put through in miscellaneous market were generally at easier rates though Indian Iron and Steel and Titaghur improved on the last quotation. Madan Theatres were offering freely at 7-4. A transaction was reported in C. P. Cements at 6-12 but there were more sellers than buyers at this figure. The Imperial Bank fully paid had buyers but contributory scrip was offering freely at 380. The following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 57-14. 4 per cent. terminable loan (1915-16) 96, 5½ per cent. war bonds (1923) 99-14, (1928) 100-6. 6 per cent. Bonds (1926) 100-6.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1415 and (county.) 380 s.l.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 67.

Cotton:—Agra United 76, Dunbar 430, Kesoram 14, New Victoria 10-12.

Jute:—Barnagore 128, Birla (pref.) 55, Clive 41, Craig 8-12, Dalhousie 377, Fort Gloster 700, Gourepore (pref.) 86, Howrah 46-14, Khardah 503, Khardah (pref.) 70, New Central (pref.) 103, Northbrook 60 Reliance 46-8, Standard 400, Union (pref.) 93, Waverley 12-4 s.l.

Coal:—Bansjorah 37-4, Baraboni 16-4, Bhalgorah 4-12, Borea (ord.) 32, Century 4-4, Jainty Central 15-4, Katras Jherriah 112, New Tetturya 12-4. New Kendah 13-8, Northern 5-8, North Laikdih 10-10, Talcher 8.

Miscellaneous:—Hooghly Flour 42 12, Alpha Insurance As. 11, Bengal Paper 28-8, Titaghur Paper 12-4, India General Navigation (ord.) 116, Do. (pref.) 109 f.u.d., Central Provinces Cement 6-12, Bengal Brass 1-10, Burn and Co. six per cent. (pref.) 83, Indian Iron and Steel 56, Assam Saw Mills 4-8 s.l., British India Corporation (ord.) 8-8 and (defd.) 16-8, Calcutta Ice 25-4, Calcutta Tramways 61-8, Ganges Rope 213, G. F. Kellner 12-4, India Tannery 1-12, Madan Theatres 6-14, Spences Hotel 13-8, Tukvar Tea 205, India General Navigation (deb.) 70.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shillings three and five-eighth pence.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, June 19.

Late Reverend G. F. Dearden left £6,000 net personalty and bequeathed two-sixths of the residue each to the Diocese of St. Johns Kaferaria and two-sixths to the native ministry of the Indian mission at Poona in the diocese of Bombay. The remaining two-sixths is left to other charities.

Port Said.—The British steamer "Mandsia" on voyage from London to Karachi via Bombay returned to Suez having lost her port propellor. She is now proceeding.

MUNICIPALITY AND GAS CO.

DEBATE ON ADDITIONAL GRANT.

STRICTURES AGAINST EXECUTIVE'S WAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. Nearly ninety minutes of the Corporation's time was devoted to the discussion of an additional grant of Rs. 118,000 asked for by the Commissioner for payment to the Bombay Gas Company. Mr. K. F. Nariman moved for amendment regretting the action of the executive in exceeding their powers. The Commissioner took it as a vote of censure and strongly defended his action. He concluded by saying that if the vote were passed it would break the heart of the Executive for instead of thanking the Commissioner they were censuring him. After a number of speeches had been made, for and against the amendment, the amendment was rejected by a majority.

CONTRACT WITH GAS CO.

The Corporation considered the Standing Committee's resolution, moved by Dr. H. C. Javle.

"That with reference to the Commissioner's letter approval be given to the contract entered into by the Commissioner with the Bombay Gas Company, Ltd., for the public street lighting of the city being renewed for a further period of one year ending 28th February, 1923, on the terms and conditions of the contract just expired but at the revised rates for maintenance of lamps as specified in the statement accompanying the letter. That copy of the Commissioner's letter, together with paragraph 1 of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their Resolution, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstances stated, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,18,000 be made, under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from the Surplus Cash Balance to supplement the Budget provision for the public street lighting of the City during the year 1922-23."

Mr. Shettem seconded.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that:

"The Corporation regrets that this matter was not brought before the Corporation before 28th February, 1922, i.e., the date on which according to the Corporation Resolution the contract with the Gas Co., ended and requests the Commissioner to submit an explanation detailing the cause of the delay; the Corporation hopes that in future such irregularity will not recur.

"As the matter was not brought before the Corporation in proper time, the Corporation has no other alternative, but to renew the contract and sanction the grant on the terms sanctioned by the Standing Committee with the Gas Co. for one year on rates settled after investigation by the Roads Committee, and after taking security from the Gas Co., under section 73 of the Municipal Act, for due performance of the contract. But as the Gas Co. has failed to provide efficient lighting, a representative Committee of members from various Wards be immediately formed, called the Public Street Lighting Committee to consider and report what effective steps and measures could be taken on the termination of this contract to provide suitable lighting of public streets; that the Committee be empowered to take advice of experts on the subjects and requested to make a report within three months, and on the basis of that report the Corporation to reconsider the question of lighting of public streets."

He said it was the duty of the Commissioner to bring the matter before the Corporation before the expiry of the contract namely, February last. By indirect method he had gained his point and gone against their wishes and he had forced the hands of the Corporation to accept the contract at an enhanced rate. Because they had not accepted it last year at an enhanced rate and for a longer period he had done this. He wanted to know what was the position of the Commissioner in the matter. When a resolution was passed it was the duty of the Commissioner to put it into force, and he had no business to go against the wishes of the Corporation. He was willing to change the wording, if the Corporation thought it was too strong. The present contract must be renewed for one year, but complaints against the lighting were increasing every day. It was not a case of luxury; it was a case of absolute necessity and public safety. Owing to the bad lighting many accidents were taking place every day. They would take sometime to come to a decision and therefore the contract in the meantime must be renewed. About the rates, the Gas Company were agreeable to accept the rate of last year for two years, but the Corporation were not willing to do so, and so now they had been compelled to pay an extra sum of Rs. 118,000.

Mr. W. T. Hallai seconding said the contract should have been considered not in May but in January, and even earlier. But that had not been done. There was nothing to prevent the Gas Company from making even a larger claim than they had already done. The rate of Exchange had got nothing to do with the increased rate, as that rate was the same last year as now. Such matters should be placed before the Corporation at least a month before the contracts expired. He hoped the Standing Committee would be more careful the next time.

AG. COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

Mr. R. P. Masani, the Ag. Commissioner, said the Executive always expected, when new members came in, some sort of activity, but he had not expected such a proposition. It was a proposition, which was a vote of censure. He frankly admitted that the application for an additional grant was a sort of delay and that it was technically an infringement of the wholesome rule that no liability should be incurred by the executive without the sanction of the Corporation. But Mr. Nariman forgot one thing and that was that the action of the Executive depended upon many things over which the Commissioner had no control. The contract was entered into for one year and the Gas Company had declined to enter into a contract for more than a year. But the Commissioner had induced the Company to enter into a two-years' contract and the Corporation had then declined to sanction the arrangement. The contract terminated on February 28, and the company demanded an increase. That claim had to be carefully investigated into and all things had to be minutely scrutinised. A report was put up before the Commissioner in March and the Commissioner wrote to the Corporation in May asking for a sanction. And where was the delay in this case? Nobody denied that the executive should have taken proper steps in proper time. When negotiations were entered into with the Gas Company, the Manager refused to consider the question until he had cast his balance sheet, as he had discovered that he was losing on the contract. Only after the balance sheet was cast, did he enter into a contract for next year. They should have thanked the Commissioner for his work and his anxiety; on the contrary they were going to pass a vote of censure on him. If such treatment were meted out to hardworking men it would absolutely break their heart.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban also spoke.

"NOT DONE HIS DUTY."

Dr. A. G. Viegas thought the Commissioner was a platform orator. Why was the Commissioner there for? He ought to have forestalled everything and they must remember that the Commissioner was the servant of the Corporation and so was the whole Executive. When the members of the Corporation clapped their hands they did not know what they were doing. The Commissioner had not done his duty properly, and these Committees served as a foil, as a sort of an excuse, to the Commissioner to avoid responsibility. If he wanted it, he could have called for a special meeting. Why did not the Commissioner approach the Gas Company earlier? The public were dissatisfied with the public lighting, and he wanted to know what the Commissioner was doing for the last one year.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked who was responsible for the state of things the Corporation now found itself in. They had refused last year to sanction the contract for two years. He asked whether after the Commissioner's explanation, it was worth while moving the amendment. Dr. Viegas said that immediately the last contract had been entered into with the Gas Company, the Commissioner ought to have negotiated for a further contract. Was that ever possible?

Mr. J. T. Fry said they would appreciate Mr. Nariman's spirit, but there was also the question of their confidence in the Commissioner. Coal had advanced much in price and an increase was necessary; he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

LAW'S EXPRESS PROVISION BROKEN.

Mr. V. J. Patel said the Commissioner was so much accustomed to congratulations and so unnecessarily that the slightest criticism was looked upon by him as censure. The amendment of Mr. Nariman was not a vote of censure and he would not have supported such a vote. Last year the contract had been passed in July and the Commissioner might have brought forward the excuse that the Corporation were doing things in such a way, where lakhs of rupees were involved. Mr. Nariman wanted to know who was responsible in the matter, and who was to blame. The express provision of the law had been broken and Mr. Nariman wanted to know who was responsible. This was not a small matter. More than a lakh of rupees were involved here and he appealed to the Corporation to treat the matter seriously.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the remarks of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Patel were based on a misapprehension. The Commissioner could not have entered into the next year's contract, as soon as the last year's contract was sanctioned. The price of coal had gone up and the price of gas had also gone up. They were mistaken in refusing to pass the two years' contract last year. They had no other alternative now but to pass the grant.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna moved the closure at this stage and the motion was accepted.

The amendment was lost and the original motion was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THROUGH PASSAGES FROM SHANGHAI TO BOMBAY.

The manager of the Nippon Yushen Kaisha writes to us as follows:—We beg to inform you that for the benefit of the general travelling public, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has commenced booking through passages from Shanghai to Bombay via Moji (Japan), at the same rate of fares as from Kobe to Bombay, viz.

1st class	... ...	Yen 400.
2nd class	... ...	Yen 270.
Intermediate		Yen 187½
3rd class	...	Yen 125.

Every facility will be offered by this Company to passengers at the time of changing steamers at Moji, and they will at the same time be able to avail themselves of the above arrangement to visit Japan.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' GATHERING.

The annual gathering of the Bombay Deccan Merchants' Association was held in Mr. G. S. Ranade's "Temple of Industry" on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, when all the prominent members of the Association including several guests of Bombay and Poona were present.

Mr. K. B. Joshi, Vice-President of the Association, gave a brief account of the Association since it was started in 1914 and also narrated the different activities in which the Association had engaged until now. The Deccan Merchants' Co-operative Credit Society and the Lokamanya Tilak Technical Library are the two prominent features of the Association. The Society has been started for the commercial benefit of the members of the Association and the Lokmanya Tilak Technical Library has been opened for the use and benefit of members of the Association in particular and the public in general. Mr. Joshi asked the audience to extend their co-operation and to enlist sympathy by joining the Association. He, then asked Mr. Kelkar to deliver his lecture.

Mr. Kelkar asked the Deccani merchants to be more enterprising and adventurous and to be more steady and persevering, if they desired to gain the same status and standing which other communities had acquired. After some other remarks he expressed hope that he would soon see the Deccani community prosperous and forward. The gathering was in all respects a successful one.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

G. I. P. RLY. (I) DRAWS WITH. BENGAL UNITED. (I).

Play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground before a fairly large number of spectators. There was no rain and play proceeded under ideal conditions. The participators in the day's match were the G. I. P. Railway and Bengal United teams. The sides were fairly evenly balanced and the verdict of the day a draw with a score of one goal all is a true reflex of the relative merit of the two teams.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. The match throughout was an interesting one, but much of the excitement was witnessed during the first half. For the first ten minutes both sides shared evenly in the operations both ends being visited with impartial alternation. The G. I. P. men were a trifle more aggressive, their wing forwards Stewarts and Jones playing with particular brilliancy. They were most unselfish in their game and whenever an opportunity presented itself passed on to the centre with the result that after about fifteen minutes of play Lowther was able to open accounts for his side by scoring the first goal. This reverse put the Bengali players on their mettle and they resolved upon shock tactics to secure an equaliser. Their efforts proved fruitful and almost within the next three minutes Chowdhury was able to find the net for his side and redress the balance. Their yet remained another ten minutes of play for the first half to close during which period both sides strained every nerve to secure a lead. There were many wild alarms and some tense moments before the Bengal goal area just before the close, but Jyotish Roy cleared in fine style and averted danger.

Play during the second half though devoid of any actual scoring was not without spectacular interest. The G. I. P. forwards shared more of the running and had numerous tries at the Bengal United's citadel. D. Sen, the goalkeeper, proved himself quite equal to all the calls made upon his vigilance and effected innumerable saves. Bhattacharjee and Gupta also proved invaluable as capable backs. The shooting of the Bengal forwards however was very erratic and Banerji, the centre forward, shot wide on more than one occasion and lost golden chances. Midway through the second half a penalty was awarded against Bengal United, but the ball struck against the top-bar and off the rebound Sen cleared in convincing fashion. The close of the game saw G. I. P. attacking, but the challenge came late. The G. I. P. forced three or four corners, but the Bengal backs averted danger every time. The match ended in a draw the score being:—

G. I. P. Railway ..... 1 goal.
Bengal United ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Goal: Miwar; Full Backs: Hobday and Sawyers; Half Backs: Dewis, Anderson and Sinkford; Forwards: Stewart, Lowthar, Thompson, Ambery and Jones.

BENGAL UNITED.

Goal: D. Sen; Full Backs: A. Bhattacharji and J. Gupta; Half Backs: J. Dey, Jyotish Roy and K. Roy; Forwards: S. Roy, S. Chowdhury, N. Banerji, I. Ghosh and Jotin Roy.

Umpire:—Mr. Harwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs vs. Brigade Staff.

AFFLICTED BHIL GRASSIAS

RAJASTHAN SEVA SANGHA'S AMELIORATIVE MEASURES.

The Secretary of the Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer, wires:—"We thankfully acknowledge liberal response by the Press and the public to our appeal for relief for afflicted Bhil Grassias of Sirohee and other States. We have so far received about Rs. 2,500 from Calcutta and about Rs. 300 and a cloth bale from elsewhere. But Sirohee State having twice refused admission to relief workers, further collection should be stopped until facilities for distribution are forthcoming, which we are endeavouring to obtain.

Meanwhile, funds are being utilized after investigation into and publication of the reports concerning Bhil afflictions. The public are informed that the Bhil Grassia Fund was started by the Rajasthan Sevasangha, and only the Sangha workers, besides Mr. Manilal Kothari, have been working in this behalf.

Besides the remittances already received the Sangha will not be responsible for the sums not sent to it direct.

MR. VIRUMAL'S SENTENCE.

REDUCED BY JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 19.

To-day Messrs. Aston and Kennedy revised the sentence passed on Mr. Virumal Begraj, President Sukkur Congress Committee and the editor of the "Sindhi" convicted under Sections 117,143 and 504 I. P. C. at the recommendation of District Magistrate Sukkur for reduction of sentence from two years to twelve months. The learned judges concurred ith the District Magistrate and ruled that out of twelve months 6 months should be rigorous and six months simple.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. KARANJIA'S EYE HOSPITAL has been REMOVED to "SURYA MAHAL, GIRGAUM ROAD, Thakorewar, BOMBAY. R4036

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BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA STATES' CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold an All-India States' Conference in Bombay in August or September next, for the purpose of considering questions affecting the subjects of Indian States throughout India. It is earnestly desired that it should be attended by as many representatives as possible, of every State in India, and therefore it is hereby requested that all those who take interest in the cause of the States' subjects, should communicate on the address given below, with the Secretaries of the Provisional Committee of the Conference to make the Conference a success. The Secretaries wish particularly to be favoured with (1) the names of the prominent people in all the different States, who may be requested to join the Reception Committee, (2) the names of men who are likely to attend the Conference as delegates, (3) suggestion in regard to the subjects to be brought for discussion in the Conference, &c. More particularly they would like to receive papers, to be read at the Conference, on the public grievances of the subject of various States, so that the Conference will be able to take conjoint action on behalf of all the States. All communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, Provisional Committee, All-India States' Conference, Kibe Wara Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

N. C. KELKAR, (Poona),
S. S. METHA, (Bombay),
P. L. CHUDAGAR, (Bombay),
J. R. GHARAPURE, (Bombay),
A. V. PATVARDHAN, (Poona).

D. B. SHUKLA,
Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, Chairman.

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The Bombay Chronicle Press

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 20, 1022.

BEHIND THE PRESS.

A Reuter's telegram published on Saturday recalled the recent defection of Lord Northcliffe's papers from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. We in India have heard little of the incident thus recalled. It arose (as Lord Northcliffe explained in an article entitled "Newspapers and their Millionaires" published in the "Daily Mail" early in May) from the action of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association in deciding to reduce the wages paid to printers employed by the London daily papers. When the proposal was invited, Lord Northcliffe was on his famous (and well-advertised) world tour, suggesting off-hand solutions of such varied problems as those of Indian Unrest, Japanese Militarism, Zionism in Palestine, and German Trade Penetration in the Far East. The newspaper peer, it seems, was not consulted in the matter and in returning home promptly repudiated the agreement arrived at by certain other directors of the Associated Newspapers Limited. He did more, for Lord Northcliffe is an impetuous man. He withdrew his papers from membership of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and indited the characteristic article to which we have referred denouncing Newspapers and their Millionaires.

The incident has its interest in that it brings into prominence the manner in which the newspaper Press of Great Britain is controlled and the personalities, personal interests and qualification of those who are the newspaper millionaires. Unlike Lord Northcliffe himself, a great many of the newspaper millionaires are not journalists and never have been connected with journalism in any capacity other than as proprietors and arbitrary dictators of policy. In India, we are still comparitively free from this last degradation of a once honourable profession. But efforts have been made, and are still being made by industrial interests, to "buy a Press." In England, the old days of independent journalism and of the small Proprietor of a single newspaper are gone. To-day, most newspapers form one of a powerful group or trust. The Northcliffe Press is the most well-known of such groups and perhaps the most powerful, but there are other combines hardly less potent agents for good or evil and hardly less strongly established. To Lord Northcliffe's credit, it must be said that he has the virtues of his faults as a newspaper magnate. He is an ardent Imperialist and very loyal to his conception (such as it is) of the Empire's best interests. Having been himself a journalist his amenability to outside capitalist dictation is not very great, and the financial solvency of the Northcliffe Press places it above temptation in this respect. But even the Northcliffe papers are not above producing an "Empire Day" Supplement seemingly in the interests of advertisers like Steamship Lines. Mr. Horniman, in his last letter, referred to this aspect of latter-day journalism in England. But, because Lord Northcliffe is a Jingo, he is often a journalist first and uncompromising and obstinate where a mere "businessman" would be suave, conciliatory or even subservient to the wishes of great Capitalist interests which elsewhere in Fleet Street often make and change a paper's policy. But he were less than human if the great power his autocratic control of a popular press gives him did not at times move him to exert his influence,—that is, the influence of his Press as a moulder of public opinion—in English party politics. When he does this he is not too scrupulous—as in his historic and quite gratuitous statement of advice on Indian unrest, urging the immediate arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and stressing the acerbity of feeling among Muslims on the Khilafat question—in a gallant attempt to divide Muslim from Hindu.

But Lord Northcliffe is not singular in his excursions as a newspaper proprietor into British politics—domestic or Imperial. He has many imitators of considerable less downrightness and ability than himself—men who are financiers or industrialists and who have "bought a Press" to serve their often immoral ends. These men work in secret—not openly as Lord Northcliffe does. Their influence over this or that organ is not a matter of common knowledge. Not being journalists they do not themselves thunder in their "kept" papers but hire "kept" Editors and others to supply their lack of ability. In some cases they are not even Britishers but naturalised Aliens, and often exert their power most malevolently against the real interests of England. We in India know and abhor one of the "newspaper millionaires" for the evil influence he exerts upon the Coalition Cabinet in the matter of Near Eastern Polity. It is fairly common knowledge in India whence the money came which a few years ago bought up a certain London daily paper and turned it into a Coalition organ. The purchase of this paper and other acts yet to be clearly stated constituted the "services" of a wealthy man to the Coalition Party. Mr. Montagu once hinted at the mysterious pro-Greek influences which surrounded and governed Mr. Lloyd George and we in India knew to whom the allusion applied. And we feel that, in the state of affairs now obtaining in the West, it should be made incumbent on every newspaper to reveal the secret of its proprietorship and the identity of those whose financial interests in the venture are greatest. Only by such revelations will a public, now rapidly learning to doubt the sincerity of all editorial pronouncements in the Capitalist Press, be able to judge of the people, prejudices or motives behind a paper's policy in any question of public or national interest. Then, perhaps, we will learn what influence, if any, Sir Basil Zaharoff exerts in Fleet Street.

TRAMWAY FARES.

The working of the tramway system in Bombay has constantly formed the subject of complaint. The Tramway Company, which is now "Indianized" by the transfer of its head office to Bombay, does not seem to care for the public inconvenience, so long as it can assure for its shareholders a handsome dividend. It seems to be mainly busy just now with an attempt to secure from the Municipal Corporation permission to raise the fare by half an anna, and levy a surcharge of 15 per cent. on all bills for the supply of electrical energy. Of course, the Company has tried to show how the expenses have gone up in all directions, and how, notwithstanding this increase in expenditure, it has, presumably from motives of altruism, kept to the existing scale of fares, although the Railway Companies have enhanced their fares considerably in similar circumstances. The impression we derive from a perusal of the letter of the Managing Engineer of the Tramway Company to the Municipal Commissioner is that the company is not out for sucking the blood of the public as the Railways have done, but, actuated by a high sense of public duty, it has reluctantly refrained from any attempt to do so. Whatever the claims of the Company, we cannot ignore the fact that it has previously attempted to get over the terms of its agreement with the Corporation by indirect ways and obtain permission to enhance the fares. If the capitalist clique in the Corporation could have had its own way, perhaps the public would have been called upon ere now to swell the coffers of the Company through increased fares and charges. A fresh attempt is now being made to induce the Corporation to agree to a modification of the fares and rates for electrical energy, in favour of the Company. Whatever the Company's attitude in this matter, the Corporation has to bear in mind that the Company is a public utility company, pure and simple, and the considerations that might usually apply to ordinary capitalistic ventures do not apply in its case.

It is urged on behalf of the Company that the expenses have gone up, but nothing has been stated as to how the passenger traffic has swollen and the consumption of energy increased by leaps and bounds, considerably over-balancing the rise in expenditure. The Company promises, in return for the permission to increase the charges for energy and passenger traffic, "to maintain its service in a high state of efficiency and also to proceed promptly with the extensions which are now desired." In the Municipal Commissioner, the Company has evidently found a champion of its cause. The Commissioner recognizes that there is a dead of concession to be taken note of. He does not ask the Corporation to treat it as a dead letter, but has tried to camouflage his view by the suggestion that an equitable arrangement would be not to adhere rigidly "to the aforesaid provisions of the deed of concession," but to allow the Company to divide the areas traversed by the existing lines and the extensions now under contemplation into about half a dozen zones, to restrict the fare to an anna only in respect of certain zones and to allow an increase in the fare in respect of longer distances. He is also in favour of the surcharge of 15 per cent—as being "not excessive"—on consumption of electrical energy, which affects the private consumer, and not the large capitalist. Apparently the Municipal Commissioner, too much impressed by the "very strong case" made out by the Company in favour of a readjustment of the existing scale of fares and charges, has entirely overlooked the fact that the public—and the Corporation, too—have, perhaps, a stronger case against any readjustment. The Company enjoys, under the pretext of "its being a public utility company, many concessions, the most important among them being a monopoly of service and ridiculously low rentals for the tracks. And as regards the extensions, either contemplated or already completed, the Company pays to the Corporation a yearly rental which is 50 per cent lower than in respect of the old lines. The Company undoubtedly does not exist for altruistic purposes.

As to the suggestion made by the Municipal Commissioner, it is necessary to point out that the zone system is by no means new. As early as 1909, the Company introduced this system—as a temporary measure for two years—on the plea that it was in embarrassed circumstances, and what the Commissioner is now attempting to do is to put old wine into new bottles and camouflage it as something quite different. The plea put forward by the Company is unconvincing and if the Corporation is actuated by a sense of public duty, it will certainly put its foot down on the periodical attempts of the Company to set at nought its contract, and thereby effectively discourage it from similar attempts in the future, in the fond hope of succeeding at last. We know that there are in the Corporation some members who have a soft corner in their hearts for the Tramway Company, and if, as we believe, they have any personal interest in the Company, direct or indirect, they should be precluded from taking any part in the disposal of the Company's proposals. We are glad that Dr. Nariman has given notice of a motion to this effect. If the Corporation's decision is to be disinterested, it is absolutely necessary that those who decide the question should be free from any taint of partiality to the Company, by reason of their being its shareholders, directors or suppliers of labour or materials. We trust the present Corporation will conduct itself in this matter with a due sense of public duty and responsibility.

Notes of the Day

"Quiet" Ireland.

Earl Winterton had something to say in Parliament about how necessary it was that India's future electorates should be suitably trained. We sincerely trust that the process in India will not produce electors trained on the Irish model. Reports of the Irish elections now in progress indicate that the candidate for the elector's suffrages must be prepared for many eventualities which out of Ireland occur only to a film-hero in a Wild West drama. There is something peculiarly effective about the way Irishmen run elections. Reuter's latest report tells us that "Polling Day has been generally unprecedentedly quiet." This suggests anything but the remark which follows:—namely, "but the Agents of the Independent candidates have been kidnapped in some districts." Also, "several presiding officers were interfered with in the Sligo area, and ballot papers were burned in some districts," while "the Independent candidates for the Grange District, Sligo, were kidnapped this morning." Finally, "as the presiding officer was about to declare the results for the four Dail representatives at the National University, thirteen armed men arrived in a motor car. Seven of them rushed into the Senate Chamber, ordered everyone to raise their hands and quickly collected and carried off the voting papers and documents." These little incidents go to make up a polling day in Ireland which, according to Reuter, has been "unprecedentedly quiet." By comparison non-violent India ignoring elections and such like must be considered to be sunk in the profoundest contentment.

Indians Overseas.

Lord Winterton made the other day an inane reference "to the political rights of Indians overseas", by repeating certain commonplaces but observing, for the rest, a sphinx-like silence, when a little plain-speaking was necessary. That the subject is one which intensely interests us is no new discovery that Lord Winterton has made since his advent at the India Office. On the other hand, Indians have realized that so long as the Government of India remain, in the words of Lord Curzon, a subordinate branch of the British Government, the political rights of Indians overseas cannot be anything but a pleasant fiction, calculated to deceive the uninitiated. And it will continue to be so in spite of any number of Imperial Conferences. The situation can only be remedied when Indians get complete control over their affairs and are politicially in a position effectively to relaliate against all those who wrong their nationals. It will be better if Lord Winterton knows this fundamental of 'Imperial" ethics before he indulges again in tall-talk about Indians' rights abroad.

A Far Cry.

It is a far cry from India to Scotland, notwithstanding that many Scots have their interests here. But it accounts for the wonderful solidarity that obtains among British Imperialists that the bureaucratic wave of repression should have extended as far as Glasgow. Their action in prohibiting de Valera from addressing a meeting indicates that the Glasgow authorities have received their inspiration from recent events in India, where ban on free speech has become almost an every day affair. Of course it is well known that de Valera is a staunch and uncompromising republian but it augurs ill for the vaunted freedom of Britons and their sturdy common sense that the authorities should feel so chary of letting advanced politicians acquaint the British public with their views on current politics. We can understand a Government of India imprisoning the greatest leader of the age and gagging its political opponents under various excuses. But who that has heard the British National Anthem, which says in the place, "Britons never shall be slaves", will not wonder that the vaunted freedom of the Briton is but a myth and a mockery and that Imperialism has enslaved the Britons body and soul so as to dull the edge of their perception altogether? Nor can we understand what useful purpose was expected to be served by the "Glasgow authorities" by prohibiting, de Valera from addressing a meeting, especially when he is free in his own country to declaim against Great Britain. Such action will serve as a reminder to the Irish people about the hypocrisies of British Imperialism.

An Englishman's Word.

The following letter appeared in the "Times" of the 31st ult.

Sir,—Lord Northcliffe, in stating that the word of an Englishman is almost everything, and that our position in the world depended not so much on our extraordinary cleverness as on the fact that the word of Englishmen was held in esteem from China to South America and, of course, in all parts of the Dominions, should make all those who are proud of this position and decire to maintain it seriously consider the pass to which the Government has brought us since the Armistice.

Whatever reliance may still be placed abroad on the word of a British traveller or merchant, there does not seem to be much, if any, dependence on the word of the present British Government. It is not only significant, but deplorable, that at an official banquet of farewell to the distinguished Indian, the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, on his important mission to Australia, and at which the Viceroy was present, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri should, as reported in your columns, have to state:—

The people of India had no faith in the intentions and declarations of the British Government. There was nothing so tragic in the whole history of India as the complete wreck of confidence in the Government."

If we turn to Turkey or to Palestine, do we not find the same loss of confidence? We have neither adhered to the declaration made by the Prime Minister as to the aims of England regarding the war with Turkey, nor to the explicit declarations and promises made to the Arabs. Now we are being accused, and apparently on some ground, of breach of faith to Canada. Is it not time we got back to honesty and principle?

Yours faithfully,
MUIRHEAD COLLINS.

Taunton.

Mourning.

While the Under-Secretary of State for India has assured the House of Commons that all is well India, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, seems to be of another mind. And when we remember that upon agriculture the prosperity of India is ultimately based, we find the Director's gloomy way a trifle disheartening. A correspondent sends us the cover of a letter he has received from the Director and to our surprise we find that this cover is in the deepest mourning—despite the fact that, so far as we are aware, the Government of India are not in deep mourning. It may be that the Director of Agriculture has been musing overlong on Repression but we fancy the explanation of the cover lies elsewhere. It is conceivable that the Director of Agriculture has been pondering upon the prospect of further hydro-electric schemes materializing in the near future and that the deep mourning of the wrapper is in keeping with his thoughts. As the poet so feelingly puts it.

Owners and mills, may flourish or may fade.
A slump may end them as a boom has made.
But a good cotton-crop—this country's pride.
When once destroyed means that the *charka's died.*

Charotar Education Society.

The credit for the educational advancement of Charotars is largely due to the efforts of the Charotar Education Society of Anand. Established only six years ago by three fresh graduates and under the guidance of Mr. Motibhai Amin, a well-known social worker among the Patidars of Gujarat, the Society has been able to make remarkable progress. Great things have a small beginning and the Charotar Education Society, which aims at starting a National College in that part of the province, started with a small English School at Anand. The workers who were required to take the pledge of poverty and to give an undertaking to serve the society for a term of twenty years were not deterred by paucity of funds or lack of support. People gradually appreciated the enthusiasm and sincerity of the life-members and realised the importance of an institution the main object of which, as defined by its founders, was not merely to impart literary education but to produce devoted workers for Gujarat, who would carry the torch of genuine education into the dark recesses of villages. The Society can claim to have largely contributed towards bringing about the awakening that is witnessed in the districts of Charotar. When Mahatma Gandhi sounded the call of national education, the High Schools and other institutions of the Society quickly responded to the call and were affiliated to the Gujarat Vidyapith. The Society has eight graduates as its members and its high school, the Dadabhai Naoroji High School of Anand, is attended by about 300 students.

Jail Treatment of Non-Political Prisoners.

We have received a quaintly written but telling document from a correspondent concerning the treatment of certain long-term and evidently non-political prisoners at the Ahmedabad Central Prison. According to our correspondent, who is himself a recently discharged prisoner, a petition was submitted to the Collector of Ahmedabad on the 27th March last during his quarterly tour by a prisoner named Ahmed Khan Lawang Khan to the effect that he was belaboured on the 17th February last by a mob of convict officers commanded by the jailer. "Some convict onlookers moved by the said violence," says our correspondent, "requested the visiting Magistrate the day following to enquire into the matter, but the request fell on deaf ears and the self-sufficient Magistrate did not even care to see the man keeping his bed in the jail." The attention of other authorities too was invited to the case and even when an inquiry was promised, nothing came of it, nor was the petitioner allowed permission which he implored of the Collector "to sue the jailer for the unlawful treatment." Our correspondent continues (we quote his words): "If the Collector of Ahmedabad in his discretion deems it prudent to suppress the same, the undersigned hurls defiance against such high-handedness in the name of the said Ahmed Khan Lawang Khan: dies as an evidence of importance he challenges Colonel Mell, the Inspector-General of Prisons of the Bombay Presidency, to make a complete inquiry in the interest of justice so cheated of its dues." The writer has evidently been deeply moved by the wrong done to an erstwhile fellow-prisoner, and his championship of Ahmed Khan is accounted for by what follows: "In order to disclose the injustice if I were not to take up such a course of revelation the matter would have gone down the tide never to rise again because the above-named prisoner has to put in some nine years besides the three years that he has done." We have expressly retained the quaint phraseology and wording of our correspondent, as revealing, the more effectively, the depth of feeling that has actuated the writer in "despatching his manuscript and requesting us to insert the import of the same in your highly spoken of paper." We have gladly complied with the request, not merely because the case of the prisoner Ahmed Khan seems in our opinion to call for an impartial enquiry but also as reflecting the general lamentable state of things in Indian jails.

IRISH CONTITUTION.

HOSTILITY OF REPUBLICANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19.

A storm is brewing in Ireland owing to the declared hostility of the Republican leaders to the Free State Constitution. Supporters of Mr. De Valera have assembled in conclave and a pronouncement is expected immediately which will probably decide the fate of the Collins-de Valera Pact.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19.

A few supplementary provisions in the draft of the Irish constitutiton are published, the most interesting of which lays down, that the passing and the adoption of the constitution shall be announced not later than December 8th, and that the constitution is to operate directly the Royal Proclamation is issued.

MOST PROMINENT MEN IN THE LEAGUE.

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH AT MELBOURNE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, June 19.

In course of an address on the League of Nations in Sydney, Mr. Sastri said that perhaps the most influential and most prominent figures that challenged everybody's respect and attention at Geneva came from the British Empire.

The League of Nations could be set at work long before the first rumbles or conflict could be heard, he declared.

Mr. Sastri has started for Brisbane.

ACCIDENT TO "AVARE."

48 MEN MISSING,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.

Hamburg.—The accident to 12,000 ton vessel the "Avars" which capsized while being towed out of the dock seems to have been due to the fact that she was not properly ballasted. In addition to many dock hands, one hundred members of the "Avare's" crew were aboard at the time of the disaster, and twenty-five of them are missing as well as thirteen workmen.

The divers rescued several persons who were below when the ship capsized. An authentic list of casualties is not yet available.

GERMAN VESSEL "COLUMBUS."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.

Berlin.—32,000 ton liner the "Columbus" the largest vessel in the German mercantile marine, built in Shichia works, Danzig, for North German Lloyd for the Bremen—New York service—stuck fast while being launched in presence of a huge crowd.

The anti-climax was all the more disappointing as daughter of Carlson, the proprietor of the works, who was performing christening ceremony of the vessel, had just concluded a patriotic speech with inspiring words: "Go now, and bring honour once more to the German Black White and Red Flag!" Then the ship stuck.

Attempts to float the vessel have been unsuccessful, and it is expected that floating her will be a lengthy and troublesome business.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 18.

A Copenhagen message gives the result of the first round in the Davis (Lawn tennis) Cup Doubles, in which France (represented by Cochet and Borotra), beat Denmark (represented by Tegnier and Worm), as follows:—

Three-six; six-two; two-six; ten-eight; six-two.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

THE PERSONNEL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19.

Teheran, June 19:—The new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—

Ghavam es Saltaneh, Premier and Foreign Minister.

Haji Motashem es Saltaneh, Minister of Public Instruction;

Fahim-u-Mulk, Minister of Finance:

Vahid-u-Mulk, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs;

Moshar es Saltaneh, Minister of Justice:

Amid es Saltaneh, Minister of Public Works.

Reza Khan, whose title is Sardar Sepah, remains the War Minister.

The Ministry of Interior still remains vacant.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19

Ex-President and Mrs. Taft were heartily welcomed on their arrival in London.

MOSCOW TRIALS.

"COLDLY PLANNED MURDER."

BRITISH LABOUR'S CONDEMNATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19.

The resolution moved by M. Ramsay Macdonald and passed by the conference of the Second International in London was couched in hot terms. It expresses amazement that the Moscow Government has decided before the trial has ended that certain political prisoners may be executed. The resolution calls on working class organisations to protest against the sentence, which is nothing short of murder coldly planned by a body of men who will add one more black act of vengeance to those already besmirching history's pages. Mr. Arthur Henderson declared the difference between British labour and the Moscow Communists was the difference between democracy and dictatorship.

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO

DENIES SEPARATE AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 19.

A message from Amsterdam says that the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company report, while recording sharp a decline in profits which totalled hundred and four million guilders net against hundred and twenty-nine million previously, says that owing to the strong financial position it has authority to pay dividends in scrip as yet unused. It is proposed to pay a dividend of thirty-one per cent. which is possible owing to the company largely benefiting by wise policy. The company hopes that Government will realise its promise to abolish export duties which have prevented carrying out of the plans to increase Dutch East Indian production. It refers to considerable increase in the production in Sarawak and gives a strong denial to stories of separate Royal Dutch agreements with the Soviet.

MADRAS FINANCE.

PROTEST AGAINST HEAVY CONTRIBUTION TO CENTRAL GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 19.

At a meeting of the Madras Landholders' Association to protest against the Madras contribution of Rs. 384 lakhs to the Central Government, the Raja of Venkatagiri who presided said the injustice and inequality of treatment which Madras was being subjected to in the past still continued in spite of the reforms. As result of this Madras Ministers, although several heads of administration had been transferred to them, were unable to do any substantial work calculated to promote the prosperity of the Presidency. Madras finance, as a result of the Central Government's action, had become disorganised. The meeting resolved to submit its protest both to the Secretary of State for India and the Joint Parliamentary Committee for Indian affairs.

RANGOON NEWS.

BOYCOTT OF DISTRICT COUNCILS,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 19.

A meeting of the General Council of Burmese Associations held on Saturday decided by 48 votes to 52 that no member should stand for election to the newly formed district councils and circle boards, the reasons given being undue interference by the headmen, shortness of the period before election and general likeness of the system to dyarchy. Many of those who were present abstained from voting.

On Sunday the Reform scheme was discussed by the Council and a resolution was passed stating the dyarchial scheme was unacceptable, but the question of boycott of the Legislative Council was deferred to a further meeting, prior to which all delegates were to consider local opinion on the subject.

It is understood that eight members of the political and economic sub-committee have resigned owing to the decisions taken in the Council.

The "New Burma" advises observance of the alternative constructive programme and suggests that the Burmese people are not trained for a policy of non-violent non-cooperation.

LAXITY OF DIVORCE LAWS.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT'S STRONG ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The Allahabad High Court seems determined to see divorce laws in the area under its jurisdiction are properly administered. In remanding the case of the confirmation of a *decree nisi* of divorce, Sir Grimwood Mears sitting with Justice Piggott and Justice Walsh remarked, it was the fourth most unsatisfactory divorce case they had to deal with within the last one month. The petitioner did not go into the witness-box to give the necessary evidence especially where marriage took place in England and change of domicile had to be proved and it was the duty of Court to see to this. Other matters were dealt with and the case was sent back to the District Court for proper trial.

"GANDHI—A WORLD FORCE."

NEED FOR SPREAD OF KHADDAR.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meetin was held at tht Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday night to celebrate the Gandhi Day, Mr. K. Naturajan presiding. There was a large audience.

MR. J. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said:—On the completion of the third month of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration, we cannot do better than to recall to our minds in all earnestness the wise words of advice which he sent to his countrymen before being shut up in the prison. Of Khaddar, which was almost a passion with him, and of which he was never tired of speaking it is a matter for congratulation that it is now a universally accepted item in the national programme. I do not think that the further preaching of the use of Khaddar is at all necessary. What is wanted is rather a concentration on its production and distribution on a large scale. I am inclined to think that the scheme which has been adopted by the Working Committee is being worked a bit too slowly. In my humble opinion, there is a large element of red tapeism. We cannot afford to spend much time in thinking about mere detail. We have ready made organisations in the various Provincial Congress Committees and if the 17 lakhs of rupees which are available for Khaddar production, were distributed *pro rata* among these Committees, with certain broad recommendations and suggestions to the Provinces about the method of work there will be an acceleration in the production of Khaddar. We can also help the movement by guarding against those sharks who are fleecing an unsuspecting and credulous country in the name of Khaddar by passing on cloth made from foreign yarn as has been proved about certain people in Andhra. The Surest method of protecting ourselves against such unscrupulous frauds is to see that as much as is required for our consumption is produced in our own homes by our mothers, by our sisters and by our daughters.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

We have so far done all too little for the removal of untouchability. It is going to be an acid test of the sincerity of our professions of loyalty to the Mahatma and I hope that on the next Gandhi day we will have a huge demonstration repudiating this most atrocious social injustice in the name of religion. The drink evil can be best fought by working among the villagers by organising Village Panchayets and by educating the masses on the evils of drink. One article of faith with us ought to be not merely Hindu-Moslem unity but an All-India unity without which all our efforts must remain abortive.

There are many among our opponents and critics who are laying the flattering unction to their soul that with the disappearance of Mahatma Gandhi Non-co-operation has received its quietus. One such worthy is Earl Winterton our present Under-Secretary of State and there are also the so-called Liberals; to these gentlemen the wish is of course the father to the thought. Let there be no delusion about it. Non-co-operation is a symptom of a deep rooted disease in the body politic and it can only die with the disease. In other words it can only end when tyranny is ended

MAKE YOUR OWN CLOTH.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said there was nothing new to be said about the use of Khadi. It was not necessary to have plenty of money for the production of more Khadi. The only way of producing more Khadi was to use charkas in every household and produce yarn and make Khadi. They must in the first instance start weaving establishments near Bombay for using their yarn. They had lots of yarn ready and that must be used at once, otherwise the movement was likely to lag behind. The Girgaum and other District Committees must make arrangements to weave cloth from their yarn. It was no use making use of Khadi made in other provinces; they must make their own cloth. Their meetings were not enough; they must do something more and that was the establishment at once of weaving factories in Bombay. There were many women ready to send their yarn, but they must be given the necessary facilities. Let each of them use the charka and spin and make Khadi!

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said Mr. Belgaumwalla had started a weaving establishment in Forjett Street and yarn would be collected by volunteers; otherwise people could bring their own yarn to the Girgaum Congress office for being woven into Khadi. It was also proposed to take a census of the yarn and charkas in the district and he hoped volunteers would be forthcoming to help in the work.

IRISH AND EGYPTIAN PARALLELS.

Mr. R. Venkatram said they must take an example from the history of Ireland. DeValera, Collins, Griffiths and others had at one time or other been condemned to death or penal servitude but now they were the honoured of England So also was the case in Egypt. Zaglul Pasha was deported, yet Egypt did not accept the "new status." In India too the reforms were tried and were found wanting. The speaker regretted that the Maharashtrians had not realised that it was not proper for them to raise any question at the present time and undermine the solidarity of the national will.

Mr. Natarajan said they had met there to celebrate the Gandhi Day and there should be no controversial question discussed by them. Otherwise, he was afraid that celebrations like these would be impossible henceforth.

Mr. Vekatram asked the audience whether they agreed with the ruling of the Chairman.

The Chairman said it was not proper to question his ruling and appeal to the audience against it.

Mr. Venketram said in that case he must decline to speak any further and retired.

Mr. L. G. Khare said it was their first and primary duty to tell the world that the country was quiet not because Mahatma Gandhi was in jail. Gandhi in jail was even more powerful than Gandhi free. He said, Khadar to-day was a political message, for the weaving of Khadar meant the increase of their individual self-respect, and, therefore, it was penalised in some parts of the country.

Sitaram Shastri of Nasik said he did not know English, and regretted that the proceedings of a Swaraj meeting were conducted in a foreign language. They must speak the Hindi language and not English. They must wear Khadar and give up mill dhotis.

WANTED CO-OPERATIVE KHADDAR FACTORIES.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said a cry was raised that the Barddoli programme had failed, but he would tell his friends that that was not the case. They would find that the imports of cloth had fallen down very much. That was the test of their success. No doubt in some parts, like National education, they had not succeeded as they ought to. But national education was progressing slowly but surely. On that very day they had opened a foundry on a co-operative basis. They must have Khadar factories also on the co-operative basis. If they could not use handlooms, they could have power looms as in Surat. In Surat they had a large number of these looms working and manufacturing valuable cloths. Coming to the question of untouchability—he said they had done nothing for this except lip-service. If they helped their depressed classes he was sure these men would be on their side to help them forward to Swaraj. He would make one suggestion to them and that was they should all fast on the Gandhi Day.

Mr. R. G. Tripathi said it was the duty of every one of them to follow the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Savarker said the present was not the fit time for discussing whether they should go into the councils. That question had been decided long ago and now they could not discuss it again. They had not fulfilled the work they had undertaken; their great leader was in jail; 25,000 of their countrymen were in jail; and they had all failed in their duty. Was that the time to discuss about the right and wrong of the question of entering councils? When they had done their duty then let them consider whether they should go into the councils. They had advanced too much in their programme and they could not for a moment consider whether they should go into the councils.

RONALDSHAYAN STATEMENT REPUDIATED.

Mr. Natarajan said he wished to remove some misunderstanding and repudiate some of the statements that had been made. Lord Ronaldshay, the late Governor of Bengal, had said that he would have sympathised with the Congress movement if the object was to gain Swaraj. The real fact was not love of country. The real inspiring cause of the Congress movement was the hatred of Englishmen. That was what Lord Ronaldshay said. The speaker wanted to repudiate it. During the last unfortunate riots it was his duty to take three or four Englishmen to Mahatma Gandhi. One of them, an important Englishman, put the Mahatma many questions and at the end he asked Mahatma Gandhi, what was the position of Englishmen in this country? There were three or four Englishmen when that question was put and answer given. The Mahatma said: "I am content to be within the British Empire. I do not want a single Englishman to go out of the country. But I want them to work with us as friends and comrades, and not as our superiors." That was the statement of Mahatma Gandhi and there were Englishmen as witnesses. So far as Mahatma Gandhi was concerned there was absolutely no racial feeling in the Congress movement, and Lord Ronaldshay's statement was most unfounded and the speaker repudiated it with all the emphasis possible.

Another very serious statement had been made against the movement and he was surprised that no contradiction was forthcoming from the All-India Congress Committee. The speaker wanted to contradict that statement from that platform. It was stated that some millions of dollars were given to the Congress for the purpose of the non-co-operation movement by the Bolsheviks. The speaker did not believe it for a moment, and he called upon the All-India Congress Committee, promptly, to repudiate that statement which was so damaging to the movement. He was sorry

(Continued on next page.)

EASTERN TURKESTAN.

ANTI-RUSSIAN RISING.

ENVER PASHA LEADING OPERATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, June 19.

The anti-Russian rising in Eastern Turkestan is the main topic of the bazaars of Afghanistan and every traveller passing through Peshawar brings some fresh gossip on the subject. This has led to the circulation in the independent territory and elsewhere of many wildly exaggerated or false rumours, among others one being to the effect that a war had broken out between Afghanistan and Russia.

Stories of this sort are quite untrue. But there appears to be a good deal of popular sympathy in Afghanistan for the Mussalman forces which are in revolt against the atheistic principles of Bolshevism. As to the actual state of affairs in Turkestan, it is not easy to construct a coherent story from the mass of travellers' tales which are the only sources of information available. It appears that the so-called Soviet Republic of Bokhara is divided against itself. Some of its components are fighting under Bolshevist directions against the insurgents; others have joined the banner of revolt. The insurgent *forces* comprise a number of separate entities: Uzbegs, Turkomans and Sarts—all under their own leaders; and various forces are acting more or less independently from the neighbourhood of Andijan in Farghana to Baisum in the Hissar area of Eastern Bokhara and thence southwards nearly to the Oxus. The whole operations are under the direction of Enver Pasha.

MOST IMPORTANT FIGHTING.

Of late the most important fighting has been for the possession of the important defile on the road to Bokhara, northwest of Raisum and it is rumoured that that was captured by the insurgents about the middle of May. Kirki and Guzar are also threatened and successful raids have been made on many other important towns, but so far the Bolsheviks appear to hold the main strategic centres.

The future course of operations is obscure. The doubtful factors are the supply of munitions and money in the hands of the insurgents and the plans of the Bolsheviks as regards counter operations. It would, however, be most unsafe to assume that the Russians have neither the intention nor the power to regain control of the situation.

A "PROSCRIBED" TELEGRAM

MESSAGE TO SYLHET KHILAFAT COMMITTEE HELD UP.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay has issued the following for publication in the press, under date June 17th:—

The following telegram was sent to all the Provincial Khilafat Committees of India on the 10th instant:—'Your special attention directed to resolution 11 of Working Committee, 14th May, Bombay. Efforts should be enthusiastically made to enlist Khilafat members from 15th to 30th June. Try hard—Musl'm honour is at stake'.

"On the 12th instant the following intimation was received from the Central Telegraph Office: 'I beg to inform you that your telegram No. 350/10/622 handed in Bombay, addressed to Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Sylhet, cannot be delivered since it is proscribed.'

"Although the intimation does not specify who proscribed the telegram, the sense indicated that it was done by the Assam Government. The fact speaks for itself and needs no comment.,,

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CUT IN BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 19.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council at its last session voted for a reduction of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs in the budget for the year 1922-23. His Excellency the Governor has passed orders certifying that a sum of Rs. four and a quarter lakhs is essential for the discharge of his responsibility. The Council voted for reduction of Rs. 3¾ lakhs in transferred heads. Out of this only Rs. 800 has been restored. The net result of Council's decisions as modified by the Governor is to decrease expenditure by about 6½ lakhs. As a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs on agriculture was reduced by the Council only as a protest against the apprehended change of policy in the co-operative department as outlined in the Co-operative Committee report, the actual achievement of the Council was a reduction of expenditure by 4½ lakhs in the total budgeted expenditure of about a crore and a quarter.

SARDAR K. B. A. DALAL.

ELECTED TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

A vacancy having occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council owing to the demise of Mr. Antoldas Hargovindas, Sardar K. B. Adarji Dalal has been elected from Broach District. Out of 17,000 voters 3,620 gave their votes, Sardar Dalal secured 1,585 votes.

CHAURI CHAURA CASE.

228 ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, June 19.

In the Chauri Chaura case yesterday at about 12, the Special Magistrate delivered his judgment. 228 accused have been committed to sessions including Khodai who has been committed to-day by a separate order. All of them were run in under Sections 120B, 147, 302, 436, 149, 333, I. P. C., and 26 of them were run in under Section 126 of the Railway Act and 38 out of them were run in under Section 25 of the Indian Telegraph Act for cutting the railway wires in addition to charges for murder, arson and being members of unlawful assembly. Seven persons were discharged yesterday, 5 because there was insufficient evidence against them and 2 because they were too ill to be kept in jail. A number of persons were discharged from time to time. The sessions trial starts on the 21st from 10-30 a.m. in the local district jail.

MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

14 MORE SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 17.

Fourteen Satyagrahi volunteers, whose case was pending so long before the second class Magistrate at Paud, were sentenced on Wednesday last to one month's rigorous imprisonment, one getting one month's simple. The case against Messrs. Ranade, Sathe and Daware has been postponed to the 19th instant, all the three Satyagrahis having pleaded 'not guilty' of the charges. Mr. Karandikar of Satara with Mr. Paranjpe, in defending Messrs. Sathe and Daware.

SATYAGRAHI KISANS' GRIEVANCES.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rajasthan Sevasangha was held on the 15th instant at Ajmer presided over by Mr. B. S. Pathik. Brahamachari Hari who is undergoing two years' imprisonment in Udaipur (Mewar) was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Pathick as Secretary of the Sevasangha for the next year. Three "life workers" and one "Associate" were enlisted.

The Satyagrahee Kisans of Bijolia (Mewar) after a hard struggle for four years have emerged victorious. By the agreement signed by Raoji and Kisans quite a number of grievances have been removed, although the terms are not entirely satisfactory.

The Rajputana peasantry deserve congratulations for their courage and endurance. Cordial thanks are due to Mr. Holland, A.G.G., Rajputana, Major Ogilvie, Resident, Mewar, Mr. Chatterjee, the Diwan of Udaipur, and Pandit Beharilal, the Customs Superintendent, for having worked hard for the past four months to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Messrs. Kookadas Laxminarayan Maganlal and two others, who were kept in jail for five months for attending Kisan Panchayet meetings, were released on the 13th instant at Udaipur.

INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

MR. TIWARY'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 19.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, Pandit V. N. Tiwary, M.A., of the Servants of India Society and Member of the Government of India's Deputation to the British Guiana, delivered last evening a public lecture on the condition of Indians in that Colony. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, Minister of Education, presided. The lecturer said that as the deputation had not yet submitted its final report to the Government, it was premature for him to say what their final recommendation would be, but he could acquaint the audience with the general political and social conditions in the Colony and the position of the Indian community that had settled there. He said that if certain conditions were guaranteed, emigration to British Guiana would be most welcome to India. He said Indians in the East Indies urgently required organization and appealed to young educated Indians to undertake the work of improving the condition of their fellow-countrymen in those Colonies.

Mr. Paranjpe in his concluding remarks referred to ancient India's Colonies which were spread far and wide over the surface of the globe and emphasised the need of constant communication between Indians in India and the world outside.

Mr. Tiwary left for Bombay this morning.

RESULTS OF ECONOMY PROPOSALS.

(Associated Press.)

NAINITAL, June 17.

It is expected that results of economy proposals of Mr. Elliot's and Mr. Allen Grunt, the two special officers who had worked under Finance Department would be a cut of over Rs. thirty lakhs in several departments.

THE ISMAILIS.

(BY G. K. N.)

It is possible that Bolshevism may have an ultimate design for the salvation of the dregs of mankind. We do not know what it has in store for the intellectuals of the world in its paper programme. But without the slightest capitalist bias we have abundant testimony of the ruin of the thinkers, and those who otherwise do not work by the hand, in the extreme form of communism. We realise the disastrous effects of Bolshevik dogma in the passionate appeal made by Professor Vinogradov to the Poet Tagore. The peculiar position of Bombay enables it to have evidence of the havoc wrought by Bolshevism among men who live by the pen or by the researches in the laboratory or by one of the recognised professions.

Russian Refugees in Bombay.

Several scores of Russians, driven from their posts in Russian Turkestan under the old regime, have passed through Afghanistan to Bombay. The majority of them have been repatriated via Vladivostock. A few, however, like medical men and engineers have found employment under the Tatas and other firms. But it is the mind devoted to what is considered unproductive learning that has come to utter grief. One Orientalist of eminence deprived of highly honourable means of livelihood has his unrivalled knowledge of Persian, besides familiarity with all the principal modern languages of Europe, been appreciated by the discerning authorities of the Panchayat of the Bombay Parsis and the secretaries of the Cama Oriental Research Institute. Mr. Leonidas Bogdanov has been employed by them to help them them in their researches. A much younger scholar but with the perfect training in the western methods of scholarly investigation has been employed by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and he has not allowed much more than a year to pass without availing himself of the resources of the library to produce an original monograph on a subject of high Islamic interest.

The Umm-ul-Kitab,

Among the sects into which Islam has been divided, perhaps the most mysterious is that of the Ismailis. It is the one to which a portion of the commercially enterprising community of the Bohras of our presidency belong. The esoteric doctrines of the sect are a mystery, and their Shiaism differs in some respects from the ordinary tenets of the Persians. The Ismailis revere the Quoran but also consider as sacred the Umm-ul-Kitab or the Mother of Books. They are averse to print their sacred texts.

A hunted Sect,

The core of Mr. Ivanow's work under notice is an original Persian text called the Recognition of Imam. He describes the manuscript, tries to fix the date of the composition, notes with critical acumen the peculiarities of the language, gives a translation which, for a Russian not practised in English, is very creditable, and adds to the utility of the monograph by notes on the geographical distinction of the Ismailis, and some most interesting pages on the social position and the state of the religion. The affinities of the Ismailis to the Nusaris, the Ali-Ilahis, the Yezidis and other numerous sects are glanced at, and we have for the first time a connected account in any language on the Ismailis. The *apparatus criticus* of Mr. Ivanow leaves little to be desired, and ample acknowledgements are made to his few predecessors. It is noteworthy that the manuscript on which Mr. Ivanow has been working bears distinct traces of Indian influence. When we hear of the persecution of the Zoroastrians in Persia, we lose sight of the fact that it is not they but the Ismailis who have been the target of the most virulent hatred and physical violence, next only to the still more fiercely pursued Manichians in the erstwhile land of religious fanaticism of Persia.

Who Was Salman Farsi,

Mr. Ivanow has incidentally touched on a subject of deep interest to the Parsis in dealing with Salman Farsi who occupies an exalted position in the Ismailian hierarchy. About this Moslem saint there are still floating traditions among the Parsis who claim him as originally their own Dastur Dinyar. The Parsi scholar Mr. Sorabji Mancherji Desai recently gave some details unknown in the West regarding the traditional life of Salman among the Parsis. It is to be wished that Mr. Desai takes an early opportunity, or rather, that some man of means enables him, to place his novel researches before the Iranian savants of Europe and America. Salman as connected with Parsi tradition is nearly unknown to the Occident. Mr. Ivanow would be most interested to learn that, according to Mr. Desai, Salman was a Parsi Dastur who in a paroxysm of anger hit his mother with a sacred volume in the ritualistic study of which he was engaged, with fatal consequences, and that the lawyer-priests of the time refused to grant him absolution on his most sincere repentance. This led the Dastur to abandon house, home, and religion, and subsequently after long travels, to seek out and assist the Prophet Muhammad whose most useful and illustrious disciple he became. Numerous biographical works in Arabic chronicle the life of Salman. But they embody few details of his pre-Islamic days save that he was a passionate reader and seeker after truth. The accounts in Ibn-Saad, Ibn Hisham and many others await the scholar acquainted with Parsi tradition who would supplement the Islamic records and harmonise them with the very ancient legend current among Parsis.

Our Census Reports And Islam.

Mr. Ivanow complains with justice that in India where the Ismaili population is perhaps the most ancient and therefore most interesting, practically no attempt has been made to study them. He pays due tribute of admiration to the excellent publications of the Indian Census reports, but rightly complains that even the latter have never differentiated between the Ismailis and other Moslem sects, while every minor Hindu community is dealt with at length. The extremely important publication dealing with the glossary of the tribes and castes of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces by Rose giving invaluable information about many obscure forms of worship devotes to the Ismailis a solitary page in which nothing new about them is said.

Ismailis and Agha Khanis,

As regards Persia, the spot where the remnants of probably the most ancient Ismaili population are still living are probably the districts of Quin and Birjand. This corner of Iran was, till quite recently, the secluded spot where people lived the patriarchal life of fifteen centuries ago. The phenomenal stroke of the war has, however, transformed the place and Mr. Ivanow revisiting it, after a short period of seven years' absence, in 1920, found that many old habits had disappeared completely because of the continual presence of foreign troops. Mr. Ivanow notes the condition of life under which the Ismailis live in Persia and their much more fortunately circumstanced rivals, the followers of the Agha Khan, who are under the protection of the British Government. The superficial students with a propensity to trace every diverging form of Islam to a forgotten phase of Zoroastrianism will be disappointed in Mr. Ivanow who does not feel convinced of the soundness of the view very often taken by many scholars that Ismailism is typical Persian. One observation of Mr. Ivanow would sound astonishing to many in India. According to him, although Shiaism undoubtedly was very popular among the Iranian peoples, it is also a fact that the best minds of Persia took a leading part in building up a strict orthodox Sunnism, and even now the Sunni Iranians greatly outnumber their Shia brethren.

Space forbids further comment on this most conscientious piece of research, and one only hopes that Mr. Ivanow will not sever his connection with the Asiatic Society of Bengal but will give India the benefit of his familiarity with religious life of the people of Persia and her less explored neighbours.

"GANDHI—A WORLD FORCE."

(Continued from previous page.)

that the All-India Committee which was doing so many useless things had not repudiated this statement.

MAHATMA'S INFLUENCE IN U. S. A.

Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillay had written a letter some time ago from America that the Mahatma's movement of non-co-operation had dissipated the anarchic movement in America and that he had many admirers there. Mr. Keshav Pillay had been to see the speaker a few days ago. It must be mentioned that Mr. Pillay was not a non-co-operator; he was neither a Congressman. He was a non-Brahmin, but he kept himself aloof from that movement. Mr. Pillay told the speaker that the latter had no idea what great good Mahatma Gandhi was doing there. Men and women, especially the latter, surrounded him and wanted to know about Gandhi. Mr. Pillay had no sympathy with the Non-co-operation movement and yet he told the speaker that Mahatma's influence had been most beneficient and good. Whether the "Liberals" or Government agreed with them or not, they must own that the Mahatma's great sacrifices and purity of character and selflessness had raised our country in the estimation of the world. The world was a real thing, whatever they might say, and they must appeal to it in its own language. That was in reply to some who said they should use the vernaculars only in speaking. Even the Mahatma, who was a master of the English language, appealed to wide audiences in the English language. The Mahatma had told him that the only man who had ever understood him was that American gentlemen who had written about him.

He would end his speech with a responsible statement. All of them in this country—non-co-operators, liberals and Government—and the people in England, he hoped would give heed to it. "I do not think there will be another leader in India who will be so absolutely free from race prejudice and who will be so entirely in sympathy with Christian principles, because Mahatma Gandhi draws much of his inspiritation from the Bible. There will be no another leader, who will be so friendly to Englishmen and so anxious to meet the Englishmen in a friendly way and understand the difficulties of the Empire as Mahatma Gandhi. And I say it, with the fullest responsibility and earnestness that I am capable of that by keeping him in jail and preventing him from using his great influence in the settlement of great national questions on the basis of humane humanitarian principles, the Government have done the greatest disservice to India and to the British Empire. I think in the interests of India and the Empire and the world, and I hope, Mahatma Gandhi will be liberated from his imprisonment before the next meeting and he will be free to pursue his constructive Bardoli programme. If you can carry that programme out, you will lift up the whole country."

CALCUTTA SEAMEN'S STRIKE

CONGESTION GETTING MORE SERIOUS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The deadlock in Calcutta shipping continues owing to the seamen and stevedore coolies' strike and there are no indications of either strike coming to an end, congestion in Kidderpore Docks becoming daily more serious. Only one vessel "Izgled" partly loaded with linseed and manganese ore by the Japanese and Chinese left the port to-day.

GANDHI DAY AT MADRAS.

INSISTENCE ON THE USE OF KHADI.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 19.

The Gandhi Day was celebrated yesterday in the National Club. A *bhajana* procession started from the National Club premises and went round the parts of the city in the morning singing National songs and songs of khaddar and Mahatma Gandhi. In the evening at 6 there was a public meeting on the beach opposite the Presidency College when Mr. T. Prakasam presided. Mr. and Mrs. Gallette, Collector of Chingleput District and his wife were watching the proceedings throughout until the end when the rain threatened to disturb the meeting and they left the meeting.

Srijut Prakasam after a few introductory remarks called upon Srijut C. Rajagopalchariar to speak.

Mr. Rajagopalchariar speaking in Tamil regretted that the audience was mostly clad in foreign clothes though Mahatma Gandhi had been entreating them to wear Khaddar and Khaddar only until the last moment of his arrest. It was some months since Mahatma went to jail and the people had not respected his almost the last request and yet the people talked of mass Civil Disobedience. He asked them to ponder for a while and say whether they who would not or could not comply with the request of Gandhiji whom they venerated as God are fit for such a thing as mass Civil Disobedience which is fraught with utmost consequences. If they did not contribute freely and gladly to the Tilak Swarajya Fund how would they stand the misery and immense sacrifice of money and all that was most dear to them that the non-payment of tax would bring to them in its train. Again he asked them to consider whether really they were disciplined enough to stand the strain of such a campaign against the Government which doubtless possesses immense physical power. He asked them if they would obey the present leaders' who had not fulfilled the commands of such a leader as even Mahatma Gandhi. So he asked them for a proof before Mass Civil Disobedience could be launched, and the proof lay in fulfilling the command of Gandhiji that there should be universal use of Khaddar. Then time would be ripe enough for Mass Civil Disobedience. He said he would not blame people so much for their failing as he would the leaders like himself who failed to produce the desired effect.

Srijuts M. S. Subramania Iyer and Audinarayana Chettiar, also, spoke.

The Chairman in his concluding speech emphasised the necessity to make Khaddar universal if Indians wanted Swaraj. There would be no necessity even to prosecute Mass Civil Disobedience he said, if they could make 75 per cent. of the population to wear Khaddar for the attainment of Swaraj.

AT ALLAHABAD

PANDIT MOTILAL SELLING KHADI.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The public of Allahabad were urged by the Non-cooperators to celebrate the Gandhi Day to-day by purchasing Khadar. Pandit Motilal Nehru sold khadar himself at the Congress depot.

A number of United Provinces Non-co-operators imprisoned in December last are being released from jail this month.

The District Magistrate of Jaunpore has served notices under Section 144 Cr P. Code on Messrs Rameswardas Singha, Secretary, Congress Committee and six other Congress workers and ordered them not to organise meetings.

DACOITIES NEAR AHMEDABAD.

AN N.-C.-O. RAO SAHEB.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

To the surprise of all his Non-co-operating friends and admirers, Dr. Shankarlal Keshavlal Vyas, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, of Ahmedabad, has accepted the title of "Rao Saheb" in the Birthday Honours. The amazement is all the greater because Dr. Vyas moved about in Khadi attire and professes to be a staunch non-co-operator who had taken a prominent part in the bonfires of foreign clothes and similar other activities of the local non-co-operators. The decoration apparently comes as an official recognition of his thirty years' devoted services.

Dacoities near Ahmedabad have filled the villagers with alarm as they show no signs of abatement. At a village called Valad, twenty-five dacoits, armed with swords and lathis, laid violent hands on several defenceless residents and escaped with a booty worth five thousand rupees. The village is two miles from the Naroda Station, and has been heavily blackmailed, the *Mukhi* (village headman), his wife, and son having received sound beating.

BENGAL CENSUS.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The census report of 1921 of Bengal still under preparation shows that the total number of immigrants recorded in Bengal was 1,929,640 compared with 1,839,000 shown by the census of 1911. The increase is partly due to the industrial development of Bengal which has created a demand for labour not locally supplied. The immigrants are largely recruited for two kinds of labours namely work involving hard physical labour and tasks that are regarded as degrading.

CALL TO PATRIOTIC ENDEAVOUR.

OPENING OF A NEW SCHOOL AT DHOLKA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHOLKA, June 17.

The opening ceremony of the Seth Hasan Ali English School was performed on the 7th instant at Dholka by Mr. Trivedi, M.L.C., who has shown exemplary strength of character by enrolling himself as a member of the Indian National Congress, of which many an erstwhile fearless patriot has learned to fight shy of late. The management and control of the new school have been entrusted to the local Union Club by Seth Gulam Hussain, son of the late Seth Hasan Ali Abdul Ali. After delivering a brief opening address on behalf of the Club, Mr. Trivedi proceeded to perform the ceremony, and spoke at some length on the whole duty of every man and woman of Dholka towards their Motherland. On the retrieval of the past greatness of Dholka young men in particular owed it to themselves to bend their energies. The inspiring example of Gujarat must ever serve as a beacon light to them in their pursuit of ideals, among which diffusion of education in all strata of society occupied a place of prime importance. In Hindu scriptures the gift of educaton was placed above all other forms of charity, and Mr. Trivedi accordingly appealed to all present to patronise the newly-opened school and to make it the centre of culture, admirably adopted to prepare students for "complete living", and fill them with a quenchless zeal for winning back for their birthplace its old time prosperity and influence in Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The monsoon has been active in upper Burma and north-east India but has weakened elsewhere. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay (Deccan) and south-west Madras. A few falls, also, occurred in Orissa, and north Madras coast. The chief amounts: are Moulemein one inch, Bhamo, Myitkyina three, Dibrugarh one and a half, Dhubri four, Silchar and Shillong two, Cherrapunji twenty-three, Cox's bazar two, Chittagong one-and-a-half, Narayangunge and Jessore one, Jalpaiguri five, Cuttack and Patna one-and-a half, Hoshangabad one, Pendra two, Madura one and a half, and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central Provinces.

SIMLA, June 19.

The monsoon continues active in north-east India and is stronger in south Burma and in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, Central India, west of Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occured in Orissa, Gujerat, east of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and south east of Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tavoy, Moulmein one inch, Victoria Point one and a half, Bhamo two. Shillong six, Cherrapunji, fourteen, Barisal four, Chittagong, Mymensing one and a half, Narayanganj, Berhampore two. Bogra, Dinajpur five, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling three, Daltonganj, Naya Dumka one and a half, Purnea three, Amroati, Karwar two, Marmagoa one and half Ahmednagar one, Masulipatam one and half, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Extension in Centre of Deccan.

INDIA'S STATUS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the civic reception given to the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, who is supposed to be the representative of "an equal partner in the British Empire", the leader of the State Labour party of the Commonwealth of Australia told him in so many plain words that brown Indians are not wanted in White Australia, by saying that "White Australia was best for both Dominions." Mr. Sastri instead of demanding equal right of British citizenship within the Empire for Indians, whom he represents and at whose cost he has gone there, simply pleaded better treatment for Indians who are already there.

Fancy, a representative of an equal partner of the Empire has gone out begging for a gift, a boon, an act of patronising condescension from White Dominions, but not to claim the right of subjects of brown Dominion of the Empire!

With the Australian "White race" policies, South African Indian Ghetto, humiliating status of the Indians at Kenya and every other racial degradation within the British Empire, the camouflage of equal seats for India along with other white Dominions on League of Nations were too thin to deceive anybody.

Is it only to "plead" India's cause the Liberal representatives of the "Reformed" Indian Legislature have voted Rs. 60,000? Yours, etc.

W. N. GANGULEE.

25, Park Lane, Lahore.

Dated, June 12, 1922.

Official and Personal.

GANESHKHIND, June 17.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, Major P. K. Gilory, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Curling, Mrs. W. Bulkley and Mrs. J. E. Jackson and Captain C. J. Brigg, arrived at Government House, on Saturday.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by his Private Secretary, Military Secretary, an A.D.C. and General Sir Claude Jacob, Chief of the General Staff paid a visit to Sanawar on Saturday where His Excellency inspected the Royal Military College. The party returned to Simla in the afternoon.

THE "NAVAJIVAN."

PUBLICATION OF WOMEN'S ISSUE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

In to-day's "Navajivan" its new editor, printer and publisher, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, writes: "The Government attempted to cut off this plant twice, but instead of being dried up it will flourish and fructify."

Commenting upon the conviction and sentence of the late editor, the printer and the publisher of the "Young India" and the keeper of the "Navajivan" Press, Mrs. Gandhi writes "they are like sons to me. They are not grieved, but I am. It would not grieve me if we all had to go to jail."

To-day being the third Gandhi Day the women's issue of the "Navajivan," is published. It is written by several ladies who urge the wearing of Khaddar and the plying of Charkha for the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

BENGAL JOURNALISTS.

FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

An inaugural meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association in Bengal was held to-day, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter presiding. About sixty journalists, a majority being the vernacular press representing the moderate and the extremist organs were present. The objects of the Association are to promote friendship and goodwill among the journalists to safeguard and advance their interests and to take a concerted action where possible for the good of the country. A question was raised whether the Indians working in the Anglo-Indian journals are to be accepted as members and it was decided that they should be accepted. Secretary, Babu Mrinalkanti Bose, editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", explained that an association of this nature was of imperative necessity to meet their difficulties, economic and political, as also to safeguard their own and the country's interest, and to make a cleaner, healthier and powerful press in Bengal. Mr. Krisna Kumar Mitter was elected as President and Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose as Secretary. Provisionally a committee was formed to frame rules and resolutions.

RETIRING ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, Advocate-General of Bengal whose five years' engagement expires in November next will leave India at the beginning of the High Court vacation in August. He is probably the last English Advocate-General as it is believed that in concurrence with the policy of indianisation of the services the appointment is expected to be given to an Indian.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read the letter appearing in your issue of the 13th instant over the signature of Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E. No one can take exception to the letter on the whole, but after reading it more than once, one naturally arrives at the conclusion that the letter appears to be of a familiar kind, very often inspired by interested persons not quite in touch or in sympathy with Muslim feelings and sentiments. I do not say it is so in the present case and one must accept the gentleman's assurance, that, in publishing certain facts and views, he was "actuated by a sense of duty" and by no other "motive." Putting aside "motives" for the present, one is struck with the diction of the letter, which, I believe, is peculiar to a class of persons whom, I do not wish to name and is meant to pave the way for Muslims to make the best of an "accomplished fact." How nice and sweet is the style of the letter! There is no effort made to conceal the suggestion to Muslims to ignore H. I. M. the Sultan as Khalifa and the brave custodians of the Holy places—the Turks and, it appears, that, the main object of your correspondent is to show, that the Arabs are no worse than the Turks. Now that a *movement* with the laudable object of reconciling the Muslims has been initiated, I will, with your kind permission endeavour to supplement the suggestions made by your worthy correspondent. Whether my suggestions will meet with the same fate as that of your correspondent it is premature to tell, but, here they are.

Arabs are no worse than the Turks. A "Husen" is as good as a "Wahidudin." What if the Sharif was a "rebel" and is called a "renegade?" What if he allied himself with the British Government and helped to bring about the downfall of his lord and master? Did he not fight for the "liberation of Arabia from a foreign yoke and the usurpers of the Khilafat?" Is there not a "Hashimite Government" and a real "King" in Arabia now? Then come ye rich Muslims open your purse-strings and help the "Hashimite Government." The "King" has ran through the money he received to "betray his master." He is yearning for the advice of a council of the representatives of the *whole* Muslim world. How indifferent are ye! See ye not how the Holy places were neglected by the "semi-civilized" Turks? You share the blame and are equally responsible. Establish an "Islamic Bank" in India and branches in different parts of the world and one in Mecca and let the stream of gold and silver flow and flow continuously till a "Hashimite" Khalifa reigns and thereafter live in peace for ever.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutanum in illis.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. YUSUF.

Bombay June 16.

MR. M. S. SUBRAMANIA IYER

ARRESTED ON CHARGES UNDER SECS. 124 A & 153 A.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 19.

Under section 112, order was served on Mr. M. S. Subramania Iyer, a Congress worker, yesterday, at his residence in Iyappa Chetti Street: "Whereas the Police of B. Division of the City of Madras have, this day, put in a charge-sheet against you, alleging that you by means of speeches delivered in Madras between January and May 1922 have disseminated matter, the publication of which is punishable under sections 124A and 153A I. P. C., and Whereas the Police have requested that a security should be taken from you, notice is hereby given to you to show cause why you should not be bound over to maintain good behaviour in a sum of Rs. 500, with two sureties in a sum of Rs. 250 each, for a period of one year in accordance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Dated Madras this 16th day of June 1922 (Sd.) L. A. Cammaide, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Police arrested Mr. Subramenia Iyer while he was sitting on the "pial" of his house. He was taken to the Law College Police Station. Friends offered bail for his appearance and took him home to enable him to adjust his family affairs.

The hearing comes off on the 28th instant at 10 o'clock before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore.

INDIAN SECURITIES RULES.

AMENDMENT OF RULE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

Rule 9 of the Indian Securities Rules has been amended. The following shall be substituted for the said rules:—

"Interest on a Government promissory note shall be paid at any Treasury or Sub-Treasury for the payment of interest at which the note has been enfaced, but only on presentation of the note itself and on signature by the payee of a receipt in form IV, where, however, interest on a Government promisory note is payable at Calcutta, or a Government promissory note is enfaced for the payment of interest at Bombay or Madras. The note itself shall be presented at the local Public Debt Office which shall issue interest warrants in favour of the holders payable at the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India.

WHITE NEW ZEALAND POLICY.

HOW IT IS ENFORCED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The New Zealand Government has almost stopped the entry of Indians in New Zealand, by passing the Immigration Restriction Amendment Act. The chief thing that the Act has done is this that it has substituted for the education test, a test of suitability to be settler in NewZealand. The Act provides that no person other than a person of British or Irish birth and parentage shall enter into the country unless he is in possession of a permit in the prescribed form. An application for this permit must be made in the prescribed form to the Minister of Custom, New Zealand.

The Minister has the discretion to grant or refuse a permit. There is no appeal from his decision. Thus an arbitrary power has been placed in the hands of a single Minister. How ruthlessly this power has been used against the Indians will be clear from the following extract from a New Zealand paper:—

"It is a significant fact that whereas this time last year every vessel arriving from Sydney and Fiji brought the full totale of Indians permitted according to tonnage, the same boats are now bringing only two or three or none at all."

"We get, on an average, about a dozen applications from Indians each English mail," said the Minister of Custos, Mr. J. P. Ridings, yesterday. "These are usually couched in very flowery and persuasive terms. We then send back application forms, requiring full personal details, a medical certificate, and police certificate, or a guarantee as to character from some other public official. These applications are then forwarded to the Controller of Customs at Wellington. I think permission has been granted for about ten Hindus under the new regulations, but these are mostly children. There is no doubt whatever that the new regulations are proving most effective as a means of restricting Asiatic immigration."

Here is an interesting letter from the Controller of Customs, which will show how permission has been refused to the Indians to enter New Zealand.

Customs Department.
Wellington 20th July 1921.

No. C.....33/2/351.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 7th ultimo, I am directed by the Minister of Customs to inform you that it is considered that the climate and conditions of life in New Zealand are not suitable for persons from the districts from which Wazir Singh, Gulab, Ram Rakha and Shankar Ramditta come, and that in their own interests it is considered that they should not come to the Dominion.

Under these circumstances it is regretted that permits cannot be granted for them to enter New Zealand. 4 passports are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
for Controller of Customs.

This is how the New Zealand Government is enforcing their White New Zealand Policy against us.

Australia, Canada, and South Africa were already closed to us, and now New Zealand is following the same example. Are we not then mere Pariahs in the British Empire?—Yours, etc.

BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.

Satyagrah Ashram,
Sabarmati.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc., Its also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

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The Society issues Life and Marriage Insurance Policies on a monthly Premium of Rs. and Re. 1 for 1st and 2nd class respectively. The MAXIMUM amount payable under each policy being Rs. 500 and ₹ 250 respectively. Further particular from THE MANAGING AGENTS. C13266

ASTHMA

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza. HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS in the patients.

Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON),
Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refused if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

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Starting Price and Totalisator Commission executed on

Northumberland Plate — Run on June 21.
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Double and treble events at full Multiplication odds. Commission also executed on all Indian Races.

Best of coming Races sent free Apply—

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EASIEST TO INSERT,
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A variety of 100 Self-Spreading Cotter Pins sizes most cummonly used are put up in a brass screwtop box, nickel plated.

Assortment contains of following 9 sizes :—

Quantity	Size	Quantity	Size
17	1/16 × ½"	5	9/32 × 1½"
14	1/16 × 1"	15	7/16 × ½"
9	1/16 × 1¼"	12	7/64 × 1½"
19	3/32 × 1"	3	7/64 × 1"
		6	1/8 × 1½"

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Re. 1-0 per tin or Re. 0-2- each in doz. lots or Re. 0-10 each in lots of 100 tins.

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BURMA LETTER.

THATYETMYO AFFAIR.

REFORMS AND ATTITUDE OF G. C. B. A. RANGOON.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, June 15.

Last week, I wrote about the dispersal of the G. C. B. A. meeting by the Police Superintendent. Every one had thought that the Government had a hand in this affair and newspapers have said as much. The Publicity Officer has come out with a statement that the Government knew nothing of the affair and they have called for the papers connected with the case from the District Magistrate to find out why the order under section 144 Cr. P. C. was passed. If the local authorities had acted independently as the Government allege, then there is something extraordinary in the affair. Many persons who never went to Thatyetmyo and who had no intention of going had been included within the order. I suppose there will be the usual white-washing enquiry.

THE REFORMS.

There is absolutely no indication anywhere about the attitude of the bulk of the people of Burma towards the Reform Scheme just announced. The G. C. B. A. is quiet over it and the Indians here except the moderate element in them who had made themselves so notorious by giving evidence before the Whyte Committee, are keeping silent over the reforms. This clearly shows that the G. C. B. A. are at sea as to what to do. There is nothing funny in the Maharastra school talking of an obstructionist policy of the Congress party in the Councils. But it is very funny to see the Burmese leaders indulging in similar tall talk. The Maharastrians will not be doing right in going in, but they evidently mean business when they talk of obstruction in the Councils, etc. But the Burmese are stil to come up to that stage. The masses are no doubt literate in the main, but they do not compare favourably with the Indian masses in point of knowledge of politics. Besides this officialdom is supreme in the rural tracts and the village head man or *thugyi* wields the power of an irresponsible autocrat in his own village. Add to this, Burma is a veritable land of divergent interests each at the throat of the other. The English educated Burmese people are very few and they are mostly in Government service. The situation being such as it is, to talk of an obstructionist policy in the Councils is nothing short of mid-summer madness and those Burmese leaders who talk in that manner know it too. Political awakening in Burma is precisely 4 years old and what the country has been able to achieve so far is every bit due to the non-participation movement of the G. C. B. A. If they succumb now, there is other interpretation possible except that they had till now been indulging in a huge bluff. In fact their resolutions do savour such an interpretation. They say they will boycott all foreign goods! They boycotted the Whyte Committee and now talk of entering the Councils, camouflaging their utter weakness under a deceptive name because there is neither the backbone nor unity requisite for the purpose in this unhappy land. The masses were behind the G. C. B. A. in sympathy when they stood aloof from Government and advocated non-participation. Now, if the G. C. B. A. succumbs to the Reforms the little prestige they had will disappear. There was a suspicion all along in the minds of people that the G. C. B. A. had been consistently playing a game of bluff. This suspicion gains ground when we take into account their mighty professions and meagre performances. People say that the G. C. B. A. bluffed the Government to give the Reforms and now the leaders will conveniently get absorbed into the bureaucracy. If the G. C. B. A. accept the Reforms, people are bound to rake up these old suspicions. The fact that they had kept aloof from their sister communities, the Shans, the Karens, the Zerbadis (Burma Muslims) and the Arakanese will be quoted against them as confirming the suspicions. Whatever the G. C. B. A. do, I think the Phongyies, the Burmeses women and the masses (who are mostly inarticulate now but picking up political knowledge fast) will stick to the non-participation programme. In the event of a split among the Burmese, the Indian community who believe in the Congress programme will follow the non-participators. If there is no such split, and all decide to go in, it is not known what the Indians here will do. I think they will elect to follow the lead of the people of the land in such an event.

KANDAWGALAY MOSQUE-AFFAIR.

The Development Trust here propose to demolish a mosque near the Royal Lakes. The mosque has been standing in that locality for the past 70 years. The imam of the mosque and 3 others have signed a document assigning the mosque to the development Trust. There is tremendous excitement among the Indian community here over this attempted sacrilege. The Muslims have held five meetings within the last few days and have passed resolutions condemning the action of the Development Trust. Sometime ago, the Municipality here created an innovation which considerably annoyed the Muslims. The Muslims of Rangoon have till now been unmolested in the slaughter of animals at their houses for sacrifice. Now the Municipality, says that no private slaughter would be permitted except with a special licence. A prominent Municipal Councilor on asking what the Municipality meant by such interference, said that this arrangement was meant to prevent communal fights! This rule never existed till now and the present moment is very inopportune for such a rule. Never before had there been such perfect harmony between the various communities as there is now. This new rule and the Kandawgalay mosque affair are keeping the Muslim community in a ferment of exitement.

FRONTIER MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

POSSIBLE REDUCTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 17.

A representative of the Associated Press in the course of interviews with responsible military authorities at the Army Headquarters at Simla has elicited the following information on certain matters which have lately occupied a good deal of public attention. Discussing certain ill-informed criticisms on Frontier military expenditure, the inquirer was informed that a satisfactory reduction had been effected in Waziristan during the last six months by the fact that allowances and concessions had been withdrawn to a great extent. A saving of another forty lakhs of rupees may be possible by a further withdrawal of allowances and concessions. Everything feasible was being done to meet the general demand for reduction of expenditure but it was pointed out that pending the investigations of the Inchcape Committee, a criticism of the nature referred to above was ill-timed and could serve no useful purpose. It was an interesting point in connection with the future of Waziristan that Sir Claud Jacob, Chief of the Staff with Sir John Salmond, commanding the Air Force in Iraq would leave Simla towards the end of June for a month's tour in the Waziristan country.

In reply to a query as to the vexed question of roads in that area the enquirer was told that progress was being made. The Innes Committee, he was told, had concluded its labours in connection with recommendations for possible reduction at Army Headquarters and action is already in train towards putting some of their recommendations into practice. The report, however, will require final consideration of the Inchcape Committee. The question of the date of publication of the Innes report was uncertain.

In reply to a further question the Associated Press representative was informed that about 1600 officers in all would probably be demobilized. The Secretary of State had already released 80, who were on leave in England and a further 212 officers in India had already asked to be allowed to retire with the promised gratuity and they would be released at the ratio of 100 a week from the commencement of July. No definite figures could be given regarding officers' intentions of retiring to certain dominions but several had expressed their intention of proceeding to Victoria in Australia.

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

INFORMATION FOR PILGRIMS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes as follows:—

The following information for the benefit of intending visitors and pilgrims to the holy places in Palestine and Syria has been obtained from a reliable source.

Palestine.—The route to Jerusalem, Damascus and other holy places is safe and open. Pilgrims should be provided with individual passports duly visé, and if they contemplate landing in Egypt *en route* this fact should be noted in the Visa. Pilgrims should hold certificates of successful vaccination against small-pox and of two inoculations with anti-cholera vaccine.

Pilgrims are admitted into Palestine after examination at the port of disembarkation if they have already passed through the recognised quarantine station at Kamaran, Tor, or Suez. The High Commissioner of Palestine considers it desirable that the sum of £ 1 be deposited in advance by each pilgrim to cover the cost of possible special detention or disinfection in quarantine in Palestine. This sum would be refunded in the event of there being no such detention or disinfection. Pilgrims should also be in possession of return tickets, without which they are liable to be refused entry into Palestine.

It would be convenient to the authorities in Palestine if the pilgrims were prepared to travel in organised parties for which if necessary special train facilities in Palestine could be arranged. Accommodation for large numbers in Jerusalem is likely to be difficult, and special provision would have to be made in advance.

The route recommended is via Haifa. The cost of the journey by sea to Haifa can be ascertained from steamship Agencies. The cost of hte railway journey onwards from Haifa is as follows:—

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The piastre here refered to is the Egyptian piastre, of which 6½ go to the rupee.

The route via Medina is impracticable, as the railway thence northward is not operating.

The Palestine authorities are prepared to extend a warm welcome to Indian pilgrims and to make every effort to facilitate their outward and homeward journeys.

3. "Syria."—The route between Beirut and Damascus is quite safe. The third class fare for the journey is 17 shillings and 6 pence.

Quarantine at Beirut is imposed in accordance with the state of health of the pilgrims at the last port.

AN ABSCONDING AKALI LEADER.

ARRESTED IN JULLUNDUR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 17.

Information has been received that Mota Singh, leader of a gang of armed Akali Sikhs, who had been absconding for several months has been arrested in Jullundur District.

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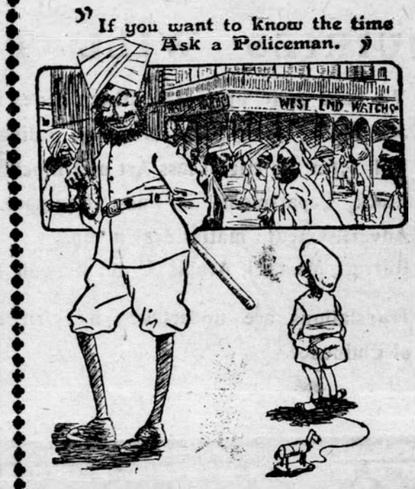
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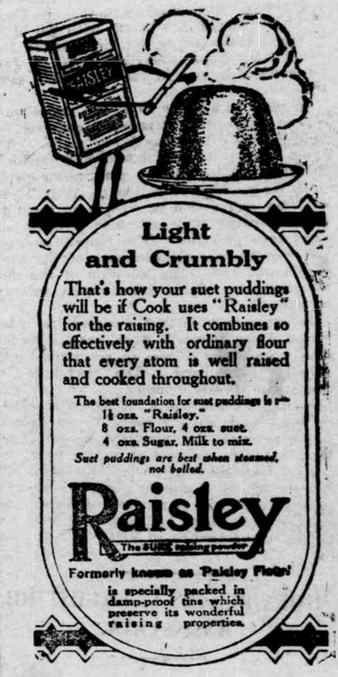


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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.